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THE FIRST BORN.

BY SOPHIA ANDREWS.

A mother watching o'er her babe,
Now moves with noiseless tread,
He sleeps the sleep of innocence;
Good angels guard his bed.

His bright blue eyes soon open wide,
His mother's form he sees,
She runs to clasp her darling boy
And place him on her knees.

His sunny curls like golden rings
Her loving fingers twine,
While his laugh like broken song
Peals forth a merry chime.

Most precious gift from Heaven sent
'Tis bliss without alloy,
Her grateful heart goes out to God
For blessings on her boy.

Oh happy mother, happy child;
For the great God above
Will shield with his protecting care
These claimants of his love.

No shadows cloud that pure young brow,
Her life looks bright and fair,
For Hope array'd in gorgeous tints
Has plac'd a rainbow there.

Tho' laughing girls in time to come
May fill her heart with joy,
Her tenderest love will be for him,
Her noble bright-eyed boy.

Though anxious cares in after years
Some cherish'd dreams destroy,
On memory's page will live the hour
She first embraced her boy.

OLD JANET.

The Crucial Test of Love.

BY MRS. M. W. CARPENTER.

Old Janet! It was an old nickname that I had given her, though we were children together, and she six weeks my junior. She was a creature of moods and swift impulses. She was tender, proud, humble, all at once, and, more than all, she was rightly just. Not even her inordinate affection for Teddy Burr could hoodwink her sense of justice, or blind her eyes to a preception of my follies when the cost entailed by them was likely to fall on our common guardian.

"Mind now, Teddy, I will tell grandpa!" she said one day, when, coming unexpectedly to the stables, she surprised me, leading our Bess, the bay mare, preparatory to a ride into town. Bess was our grandfather's pet mare, and no person was allowed to mount her except by permission as a gracious favor.

"I will tell grandpa!" she repeated, planting herself firmly before me, her clumpy little feet set wide apart, and all her roughened, bright, brown hair tumbling, cataract fashion, from under her gipsy hat.

My only answer was a tightening of the girths with a defiant air.

"You have no right!" she flushed out angrily. "You know dada does not like it, and I will surely tell him.

By this time I was mounted and riding out of the gate. But as I swept past her I looked back, and, pursing up my lips, sung out insulting: "Tell tale! tell tale! Tell tales, if you dare!" and so cantered off. She did tell. Not one of the people employed on the place would have betrayed me, though every one of them knew that I had willfully done wrong, and I was proportionately indignant with Old Janet for carrying out her threat. I think that when I was punished, she suffered more than I did. For two days I would not speak to her, and she moped about the house with red eyes and unkempt head. On the evening of the third day, I was sitting in the dining room window waiting for tea, when Janet stole up to me with a shy, hesitating air.

"Won't you forgive me, Teddy, dear?" she whispered. I made no answer, but sat resolutely gazing out of the window at the red and bronzed foliage tossed by the autumn winds.

"I am so sorry." A pair of quivering, wet lips were laid on my hand, a slender brown arm stole about my neck. "Please forgive me, Ted!"

"What are you sorry about?" I asked, shortly. I was quite as ready as she to make up our difference, for I missed her a great deal in my daily sports; but I meant to make the reconciliation as humiliating for her as possible. It might serve as a warning to her in future not to meddle.

"O, Ted! I am so sorry because—because you are so angry; and I was so sorry to see you punished and grandpapa so angry. I would a thousand times rather have been punished in your stead. Please—please forgive me, Teddy—do!"

Tears were flowing plentifully, and she was wiping them with her ruffled muslin apron all in a mess.

"Well, then," I answered, mollified, "if you are really sorry, you just go without your supper to-night, as I did *that* night, and I'll make it all up with you."

"O! will you, truly? Dear Ted, how good you are! I am so glad! I don't mind going without my supper—that's nothing! I wish you had asked something harder of me. But—won't you kiss me, Teddy—just once.

"To-morrow," I answered, turning shortly away. "After it's all over, I'll kiss you, if you want. But not to-night."

"Very well; to-morrow, then!" She took her little wistful, tear-stained face off to the other side of the room, and sat patiently down by the fire. She sat there quietly while the bell rung and my grandfather and I took our places at the table. I had pictured her, in my mind, with a disgraced air going early, supperless to bed, and I was not prepared for this. Grandfather missed her. She always sat at his right hand, feeding out of his cup, or plate as the willful fancy moved her, and he now peremptorily ordered her to her usual seat by his side.

"Not to-night, please, dear dada!" she pleaded, without stirring; and when he asked her what was the matter, went hurriedly on: "I am not to have any tea to-night. I don't really mind it. It's nothing—and Teddy's going to forgive me—and—he will kiss me in the morning—and we are always going to be good friends after this—always—forever—"

Then her voice broke, and, with a rush of tears, she was away from the room, up stairs, to hide them out of sight.

"So, so! Master Theodore, that's it, is it?" My grandfather's sharp, gray, needle gun eyes seemed to me through and through. "Little Janet is to be punished because she was honest enough to show you up in your selfishness to me?"

I muttered something in reply not quite intelligible.

"Well, it won't hurt Janet, this discipline. I like to see the metal she's made of. But, as for you, sir, it strikes me that you have much more the air of a culprit, sitting there eating your supper, than the little girl who is hiding her honest tears up stairs in bed."

It was tough work. His looks and words were hard to bear; but I sat it out, munching my bread with a defiant air, and afterwards going out of the room with as much bravado as I could assume, lightly humming, "Love is a sickness"—one of our grandfather's old fashioned airs which Janet and I expected to sing together.

I kissed Janet next morning, and so we made up our difference; and pretty much in this way we quarreled and kissed and made up again till I was eighteen years of age and sent away to school. By that time it was pretty well understood that grandfather designed us to be married as soon as my education was finished, and to inherit his property. I don't know that either of us thought much about it. Janet was my slave, and I accepted her devotion as I fancied a man should—grandly. My grandfather, watching his idol Janet closely, was satisfied, because he saw that she was happy. But sometimes when my domineering temper overtopped even his ordinary exciting demands on Janet's sweet humility, he would shake his head and mutter foreboding of the "wild nature—the Burr blood," which I had inherited from my ancestors.

I passed my first vacation abroad. One excuse after another I made, until two years were gone before I came home again. The welcome then was warm.—My grandfather, whose hair had whitened wonderfully, leaned heavily on my arm as he walked up and down the room.

"You see I am changed, Ted—changed for the worse—in these two years. But Janet—you think Janet's changed for the better; don't you, eh?" He looked anxiously in my face.

My only reply was to bend and kiss the exquisite dimples that lay like crumpled rose leaves in her rounded cheek and chin. She flushed up splendidly, and drew slightly away. It was the first time I had known Janet was shy, and it added a keener relish to my appreciation, somewhat supercilious, of her frank and generous country beauty. Grandfather then smiled proudly.

"There's no girl like our Janet!" said he to me. "She was brought up by men—women don't train such girls,—and she's got a man's courage, a man's will, and a man's sense of honor, added to a woman's tenderness. You are a happy man, Ted, to possess her."

I acquiesced, with inward superciliousness, thinking my grandfather was getting childish in his old age. But I remembered it all afterward, and recognized his wisdom.

One day, late in the afternoon, I got my horse out, and promising Janet that I would be gone but an hour, rode briskly away over the white, hard, winter ground. The cold air set my pulses bounding; the blood mounted to my head, and, singing furiously, I rode on and on. In the outskirts of the town I chanced to meet some acquaintances, among them Bert Harrison, a college chum, with his sister. They urged me to join them, and we rode into town with the promise of a gay night before us. We had supper, music, wine; song followed song, toast followed toast; and, while Rosalind Harrison's splendidly beautiful Southern eyes smilingly invited love into mine, I forgot honor, forgot my promise to Janet, forgot everything a wise man should remember. The first red streaks of early dawn were visible over the eastern hills when I rode homeward. The touch of the cold, pine scented air on my forehead was grateful; the fever in my blood was cooled as I swept on, but there was a sickening fall of the pulse within, which was new to me.

The first sight that greeted my eyes as I swung the gate was Janet, flying towards me. Evidently she had not slept. Her face was pale, her yesterday's evening dress was not laid off, and dark shadows underlined her heavy eyes.

"What! up so soon!" I cried with affected gayety, as I flung myself to the ground—"and waiting for a ride? Jump up now, and you shall have one canter before I put Bess in the stable. She's dead tired out with the night's work."

But Janet's only answer was to throw her arms about my neck with a burst of tears.

"O, Ted! what a fright you have given us; what a night I have spent. I feared an accident. We have had men scouring the hill, but they could find no trace of you. Thank God! you are safe home."

I led her into the house, soothing her as well as I could. After a few moments of convulsive weeping, she grew calmer, and I wiped her eyes with penitent kisses. She left me smiling, and I was congratulating myself on having escaped so easily, when a door opened, and my grandfather stood before me on the landing. One glance at his shaking white head and stern face assured me that the worst was yet to come. I suppose I must have looked like a guilty culprit, with my wine flushed face, my wind-tossed hair, and disordered clothes.

"Well, sir!" He spoke briefly, and then stood silent, waiting an explanation.

"I am sorry to have caused you any uneasiness," I began, trying at the same time to be respectful, and to curb the irritated temper which was born of my exhausted nerves. "I met some village friends and joined them at a supper in town. I quite forgot the flight of time; it must have flown on silken wings."

"Indeed!" My grandfather's tone was hard as steel, and quite as cool and cutting.

"I repeat, that I am sorry to have caused you any uneasiness," I went on, struggling hard with my furiously rising blood; "but, pardon me, I think it would have been quite as well if you had slept the night away as usual. This anxiety regarding me, which you and Janet display, seem to be wholly uncalled for."

"Will you leave Janet's name out of this discussion, if you please." The old man spoke with quiet dignity; but my temper flashed like lightning.

"We will leave it out now and forever after, if you like!" I flung back, my prudence all cast to the four winds.

The words must have struck him hard and heavy, but he made no sign—not then.

"Will you tell me who were your companions in last night's orgies?" some suspicion which I had not wit enough to guess at prompting his inquiry.

"I should be glad to tell you," I replied, with an impertinent affectation of coxcombry, "but, unfortunately, one woman who was present fills my mind to the exclusion of all others. I can describe her, if you wish, for she was more beautiful than an houri seen in a dream of Paradise."

"A woman—a woman!" He controlled his shaking limbs, and raised his head with one of the old sharp glances flashing out from his keen, gray eyes. "What is her name?"

"Miss Harrison—Miss Rosalind Harrison," I simpered. "You know the family, grandfather—the Harrisons of the South."

"Janet! Janet!" My grandfather suddenly raised his voice, calling loudly. I stood stupefied with astonishment. In another moment Janet was by my side, fluttering with anxious solicitude. He took her hand in his, and, turning her to the cruel light, studied intently the fair young face which not even a night's sleepless watching could make less than freshly lovely. "Janet, my Janet, do you love this man, this Theodore Burr? Is your true heart bound up in him, my girl? Alas, alas," he added, as, blushing and sobbing "O, grandpapa!" she hid her pure young face in his bosom. He held it there, and kissed the bright brown curls in a passion of fierce tenderness. Then he turned to me:

"I forgive you this once, for the sake of my girl, who, God pity her! loves you. But, mind you, only this once; not even you shall play fast and loose with my darling. When once here name is dropped between us, Master Ted, it is dropped forever. I know the Harrisons; they are bad, core through. Old and young are alike treacherous and deceitful. Who plays with them plays a losing game. Let me warn you in time."

He shook fearfully, as if with ague. I offered to support him, fearing that he would fail, but he repulsed me and led Janet away. I could hear him muttering to her of "Poor girl, my Janet!" and of the "bad Burr blood" that spoiled me. And then he kissed her, weeping. How he loved that girl!

When I went back to the college town, the Harrisons were already established there; Burt and I were classmates. He took me to see Rosalind, and she straightway cast the old fatal spell over me. I loved her passionately when I was with her; but when I was away I longed to hear Janet's voice, to feel the touch of her hand. I thought of Rosalind by day, but dreamed of Old Janet by night. I had been at school only a few weeks, when a peremptory summons came, bidding me home. The message was given in such terms that I feared serious illness was at the bottom of it, and fled homeward like the wind. Janet was not in sight. A servant led me up to my grandfather's room. He was sitting alone, a majestic gray figure, by the table. I hastened forward to greet him, but he suddenly stretched out his hand and repulsed me with a gesture so stern; a look so pathetic and dignified, that I stood as if rooted to the floor.

"Don't speak! don't touch me!" he said, "until you have read that, and explained it." He pointed with a long, lean finger to an open letter on the table.

I took it up; it was the history of my intercourse with Rosalind Harrison from beginning to end—terribly precise, terribly true! I felt the blood surging hot and dark into my face under those piercing, needle-like gray eyes that watched me as I read the damned treachery.

"Is it true?" my grandfather asked; but I could not reply. "Is it true, sir?" persisted the pitiless voice, and then I forced myself to look up.

"It is true, in part, I am afraid. But, O, grandfather! for pity's sake listen to me; let me speak one word for myself. I am not so wholly base, or to blame, as this says—"

"Stop!" my grandfather cried. "I will not hear another word. The one fact that I wanted to be assured of before I condemned you, is true. You have confessed it. You have been false to my Janet. Janet! Janet!" The pathetic old voice, breaking out into this strange, sad cry, rung through the lonely passages and reached her, wherever she was. She flew into the room, and, bending over him, without a look at me, kissed his white hair and withered cheeks, soothing him tenderly.

"Janet, my girl—my brave girl! it's all true. You and I are left to love each other alone, Janet," he said, clinging to her hands.

"And we are quite happy, grandpapa," answered her sweet, clear voice; "quite happy, you and I! Cheer up—Cheer up, Dada!"

I stood apart, listening, as if on the other side of a great gulf. Neither of them looked at me.

"Forgive me!" I pleaded, for once in humbleness. "If you are thus determined to cast me out of your hearts, let me, at least hear you say that you forgive me before I go."

"Why should we bear enmity against a stranger Janet?" said my grandfather with cruel distinctness. "Let him go in peace. Those whom he took in place of us to be his friends have already played the part of Judas and betrayed him."

"What could I say? For it was Bert Harrison's hand that, unskillfully disguised, had penned that miserable epistle in the hope of forever separating me from Janet Fentonsleigh. Was he not Judas? So I left them without another word. And at that last hour I knew the truth. My grandfather had never cared for me except for Janet's sake, and when he fancied that I had ceased to love her, he hated me.

I felt like a ruined man—stunned, reeling—as I stepped out into the open air. A great blank suddenly yawned in my life. I had always depended on Janet's love. Whether I were apparently true to her or false; whether I laughed, or sneered, or smiled at her, I expected her to love *me*. I felt it impossible for her to be false. "A man's courage, a man's will, and a man's sense of honor, added to a woman's tenderness;" how then could Janet cast me off, possessing these qualities? Sometimes I pished and jeered, and told myself all this had come from the man's training Janet had received. She would have clung to me, in spite of everything, as a woman ought, had she been reared by women. After all, I preferred to think that she loved me, even then, in spite of that iron old man; so I whistled Rosalind Harrison's memory down the wind, and, now that my Old Janet was lost to me, hugged her dear image closer than ever to me.

It was a soft, dark day—still, horribly still, with the calm that follows or precedes a tempest. Now and then the heavy plunge of sliding masses of snow was heard as I walked to the station, and great flakes of snow fell from the clouds at long distances. Our train labored heavily along. The wheels clogged, the rails creaked, and the sullen air seemed to be thrilled with foreboding of disaster. To add to our gloom, a heavy fog settled about us. The sheets of black vapor which at stated intervals roll up from the Thames and make London like the cities one sees in dreams, vague and terrible, would have been but silvery mists compared with the thick curtain that wrapped us and crept as we crept onward.

I was startled out of my dismal reverie by a horrible sense of a falling, a sickening crash as if the world had been shattered; then came insensibility. When my senses returned, I realized that I was lying among the dead and wounded at the bottom of a rocky gorge, amid and under the ruins of the cars. I could not move, I was so bruised and crushed. I could not tell if my limbs were broken, but I felt the blood trickle over my cold face from a wound in my face.

Half the night passed while we lay there before help came. I was silent, listening to the moans of the wounded and dying. The weather changed; a cold wind blew up and lifted the fog; the clouds parted, and I saw a star looking down upon me. It made me think of Janet—my Old Janet—and I called her name aloud. The star changed; it was Janet's face that bent over me, her hands wiped the blood from my face, her voice sounded in my ear.

"Ted, my darling! O, my darling—my own love! He is not dead! O, thank God, he is not dead!"

She stood up and beckoned to one of the men who were helping to draw out from under the wrecked timbers the crushed human beings about us. He came with a light, looked and then turned away.

"There's others that's hurt far worse than him, Miss. We must look to them first."

Janet caught hold of his arm, and snatched her purse from her pocket, thrust it into his hand.

"For God's sake help me!" she cried. "Oh, you must help me get him away from here. Take that—there is money in it—and do as I bid you."

The man yielded. Janet took off her large thick shawl and spread it on the ground. They loosened me as tenderly as possible from the wreck, and placed me an the shawl. Next, Janet took off other portions of her dress and covered me—I felt her lips touch my check as she did it; then she took two corners of the shawl in her small fair hands, the man took the other two, and so, step by step, tenderly, not to jar my bruised body, slowly and laboriously, the delicate girl and strong man carried me up the rocky, ice-bound side of the ravine. Oh, my old Janet—my lost darling! More than the bleeding of my wounds was the bleeding of my heart, and more than the pain of my hurts was the pain of my penitent love for you during that desolate journey!

Through the days of unavoidable sickness which following that night's wounds and exposure, through my convalescence, and as long as I needed a nurse, Janet stayed with me. Every morning she received a letter from our grandfather, couched in affectionate terms and expressing great anxiety for her, but not once alluding to me. He never came near me, never asked after my welfare; I was dead to the old granite heart. I felt bitterly indignant, but was too proud to complain.

At length the time arrived when Janet said that she must go; and then came a battle of wills, I begged her stay with me. I entreated, implored, using all my noted powers of eloquence, which were now the more effective that I was in deadly earnest. But all in vain. Terrible power, used terribly in vain. It was a novel experience to me to fail.

"Stop, Teddy!" said Janet, crying. "You must not speak of this again. I promised grandpapa if he would let me come to you, that no word of love should be spoken between us. He trusts in my honor. Let me go!"

I burst out in a fierce rage.

"Why should we wreck our lives in humoring the whims of a spiteful old man? Oh, Janet! my love, my darling! do not leave me."

But she would not listen.

"I promised him to come back," she said, "and I will keep my word."

"But you love me! you love me, Janet!" I cried.

"I love you, Teddy. I have always loved you, and I always will. Now let me go."

"But if you love me, why do you leave me, Janet? Why are you cold and hard—why is it so impossible to move you?"

Then for the first time she broke down.

"Cold to you? Ah, Teddy, don't you see how I am suffering? I love you—I love you! Oh, why cannot we be, as we were once, when we were children together? We were so happy then. Why did you slight me, and hurt me, and make grandpapa angry? It is all your fault—yours."

She was crying and calling my name, with her face hidden in my arms. I thought I had gained the victory? I took her to my breast, and kissed and soothed her with an exultant heart. Let the old man vent his spite now where he would, Janet was mine—mine! But all at once she stood up, pale and calm, and held out her hands:

"Good-bye, Teddy! I am going now. We must not see each other again. Forget me! I hope you will be happy; I hope you will find some one to love, and to love you; and—and—say good-bye to me, Teddy."

"I will not say it!" I burst out furiously. "I will marry you yet in spite of that old tyrant. I will wait for you till he is dead, and then I will come to you, even if it be from the other side of the world." I thrust her hands from me, and turned my face to the wall.

That was our parting, and for over three long years that was the last I saw or heard of Janet Fentensleigh. "A man's courage, a man's will, and a man's sense of honor, added to a woman's tenderness."

I was in the south of Italy when her summons to me came: "Come home, Teddy!" Only these three words, but never did homesick wanderer cross the seas with lighter heart than mine, in answer to the sweet command.

Janet met me at the familiar doorway. Janet in the mourning, but always my bright, my beautiful, my old Janet. Our meeting was silent, but full of such sweet joy!

She took me, later, to our grandfather's grave. "He forgave you at the last," she said softly. "He spoke of you tenderly—and he bade me send for you."

"But if he had not?" I asked eagerly. "If he had not forgiven me, Janet, what then? Would you have sent for me just the same?"

She hung her head while her sweet face flushed and paled by turns, but the answer came, brave and true.

"I am afraid not," she said. "Oh, Teddy, I am so glad grandpa forgave you for I'm afraid I could never have broken my promise to him."

But I choose to think that she could.—*Overland Monthly.*

ARKANSAS BILL.

His Account of a Terrible Encounter with a Bear—A Toilsome Journey, Bearing his Wounded Companion.

Omaha (Neb.) Tribune, Aug. 26.

For some days past a man of stalwart frame and commanding stature has moved among the busy throngs which frequent our streets, the observed of all observers. Dressed in buckskin jacket and breeches, the latter tucked in his boots, a broad-brimmed felt hat upon his head, and no ornaments about his person save the countless strands of buckskin which are necessary adjuncts of such a suit, he would instantly be regarded an unusual personage, and the query could but arise—who is he? Upon inquiry we found that he was the veritable "Arkansas Bill" who, in 1867, had that terrible fight with the bear, in which his companion, Jesse Bell, was almost torn to pieces, but lives to-day the wonder and admiration of the old hunters of the West. From Arkansas Bill's own lips we have learned the story, which we herewith present our readers—a story known only to Jesse and Bill, but of which detached portions are sure to be heard in any trapper's camp while they gather about the fire, story telling. Arkansas Bill, who is about twenty-nine years of age and stands about six feet three inches in his stocking feet, early in the spring of 1867 fell in with Jesse Bell at Green City, when they provided themselves with a fresh supply of grub and ammunition, also a prospecting outfit, and then, with a view of prospecting only, made for the head waters of the Snake, Green and Wind Rivers. This, Bill's first trip of the kind, resulted rather disastrously, no lodes being discovered which they considered worth working, or placer mines which would pay fair wages. Leaving the country and striking south, about the 1st of September they reached Horse Creek, and stopped to rest themselves and their animals. The three or four traps which they had taken in case they should meet with otter, here came into use. The fourth or fifth day, while out changing the traps, some antelope were discovered about three miles from camp. The next day they went to secure one, but finding them gone they crossed an alkali flat to a bluff about eight miles distant. The bluff ran along the base of a hill upon which they discovered an antelope, but it being too long a shot from where they first saw him, they crept along and calculated by turning a sharp point in the bluff to get within a closer range. Just as Jesse, who was about six feet in advance of Bill, was in the act of crawling over the sharp rock, he discovered on the other side, in a hollow about ten feet off, an old she bear, with two cubs, and a yearling. Instantly Jessie cried out, "A cat! jump back! this is no place to fight." With three bounds Bill had had reached a level spot of ground, and Jesse, when the bear had come close enough to be singed by the powder, fired and broke her shoulder. Maddened with pain, she sprang with the quickness of lightning and caught Jesse, who was in the act of leaping back, by the side. Such was her momentum, that together they fell at Bill's feet, Jesse underneath and the bear on top. Instantly she seized his side in her huge jaws, sinking her upper tusks deep into the muscles of the back, while she was prevented from doing the same with her lower ones, and thus from biting a huge mouthful out of his side, by striking against a shot-pouch which hung by a cord from his shoulders. Jesse, wishing to get her attention away from such vital parts, kicked her, and at the same instant Bill, putting his rifle close to her body back of the shoulder, fired. The pain-stung beast, supposing that the cause of her misery came from the kick, seized Jesse's foot by the ankle and began to chew it up. Jesse then attempted to get his six-shooter, while Bill was loading. Attracted by Jesse's movements, she wheeled and received another shot from the rifle. With wonderful quickness she struck this, her other enemy, a clip on the head, knocking him down, and a fourth shot went crashing through her body from the six-shooter, discharged by Jesse with his left hand. Instantly she grabbed and bit through the left arm, but perceiving Jesse moving his head, which he did in order to give Bill a chance to shoot her without having it in range, she opened her huge blood-stained jaws and took nearly his whole head in her mouth, Jesse's eyes staring down her throat. The situation was a desperate one and something must be done in the twinkling of an eye. Bill was equal to it, and ready. Placing the muzzle of his rifle just back of her ear, he fired. Springing back in her death-leap, she tore away part of Jesse's upper jaw and a piece of the scalp five inches wide by nine inches long.—She fell back upon Bill's legs, who rolled her off, and then took his knife and cut off the piece of Jesse's jaw, (with the teeth attached), which hung by a thread; trimmed the ragged portion of what remained of the scalp, and was endeavoring to dress his wounded foot, when the yearling bear appeared upon the scene only a few feet away. It was the work of an instant to seize his rifle and send a bullet through her head. When the wounds had received all the care possible, Jesse was helped to his feet and attempted to walk. Finding it impossible, the broad-shouldered athlete stooped, and taking the man upon his shoulders started away. Once only in that long tramp of eight miles did he stop to rest, wishing to reach camp before dark, and fearing that the wolves, if they got scent of the blood, might give trouble. Arriving at camp, good fortune favored them in finding there another man who had come in during the afternoon. Patching up their wounded friend with prepared plaster—a roll of which hunters generally carry—they constructed a "carriage" in the following manner: Lashing a pole on each side of a pony, secured to the pack-saddle—while the other ends dragged upon the ground—they constructed a basket of plaited deer-skin thongs between the poles, just back of the animal, and in this placed Jessie. This is the Indian method of transporting their sick and wounded. They at once set out for Fort Bridger, traveling all that night, stopping only to pour cold water upon the painful wounds. Never did Jesse lose his unconsciousness, no sign of suffering, except a very few grunts, came from the fearfully lacerated man in the long journey. When morning came they halted two hours, and then continued on uninterruptedly until night, save when they paused by some stream, as in the night, to bathe the wounded parts. When evening came they arrived at the ford, where the upper trail crosses Green River, and where an emigrant outfit had long before been plundered, the emigrants themselves murdered, and the wagons thrown into the river. They here procured the front wheels of one of the wagons and placed the poles on this, instead of the pony, thus easing the carriage of the sufferer. All that night and the next they proceeded as before, with occasional stoppages for rest and doctoring. The next night the journey was continued only until 9 o'clock, when a halt was made until morning. About the middle of the afternoon the party rode into Fort Bridger, and Bell was taken to the hospital and put in charge of the post surgeon. An examination of his injuries was made, when the surgeon said to Bill, "He can never get well." Instantly came the first words Jesse had spoken, "You're a liar if you think I won't." Truth was there, for Jesse is alive and well to-day, still following his favorite pursuit of hunting and trapping. Such is a true history of Jesse Bell's bear encounter, with its fight of unparalleled ferocity, its long journey, wonderful for the endurance of the sufferer and the attendants, and its remarkable culmination in the complete recovery of the injured.

TERRIBLE DUEL IN A BILLIARD-ROOM.

One of the Men Shot Through the Jugular at the First Fire—He Follows Up His Antagonist and Takes a Dying Revenge.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, August 25.

HOLLISTER, CAL., August 25, 1874.

A desperate shooting affray took place here to-day, resulting in the immediate death of one of the chief actors, and the probably fatal wounding of the other. The scene of the tragedy was Goodhue's saloon. At 10 o'clock this morning a man named Leander T. Robinson, more commonly called "Tod" Robinson, entered the saloon and invited all hands to take a drink. Among those in the room was a man named Tony Harris, between whom and Robinson some ill-feeling was existing. Robinson had no sooner finished his invitation than Harris remarked that he "wouldn't drink with a ———," using a very obscene epithet. Robinson replied: "Well, I always pay for my drinks." Harris then rose from his chair, saying: "Well, this is an old grudge between you and me, and we might as well settle it right now," drawing a derringer as he spoke. Robinson instantly drew his pistol—a five-shooter—and both men fired almost simultaneously. Harris' shot struck Robinson in the neck, cutting the jugular vein, and the blood gushed forth in a torrent. Robinson's shot missed Harris. The latter, immediately after firing, threw his weapon at Robinson, and having nothing else to defend himself with, ran into the billiard-room, back of the saloon, hoping there to escape from his antagonist. Although mortally wounded, however, and with his life-blood gushing from the terrible hole in his neck, Robinson staggered after his assailant, whom he had now cornered in the billiard-room. Steadying himself against one of the tables, he took deliberate aim and fired at Harris, who was facing him on the opposite side of the table, the ball taking effect near the navel, and inflicting a wound which is likely to prove fatal. Again the dying man raised his pistol and fired, the ball striking Harris in the hand, and tearing off his thumb. Some of the men from the saloon had, by this time, entered the billiard-room, supposing the shooting to be finished.—But Robinson's vengeance was not yet satisfied, and, though the glare of death was already in his eye, he again fired his pistol, and then dropped dead. The last shot struck the night watchman's trousers pocket, but owing to the lucky circumstance of his having a bunch of keys and a police whistle in the right spot, the course of the deadly missile was stopped—the only damage being the breaking of the whistle.

Coroner Black held an inquest soon after the killing. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts above set forth, and Robinson was buried this afternoon, which many people around here consider rather quick work, even for a California town. The deceased was what is generally known as a sporting man, and is said to have a wife living in Merced. His age was about thirty years.

Harris, whose real name is said to be Galvin, is a blacksmith, and has no relatives in California. The formality of placing him under arrest has been gone through with, but from present appearances he will not trouble the Courts much.

A Hint to Young Men.

There has a notable change taken place, says the Kingston *Freeman*, within recent years in respect to the age at which men can do business best. Young men—many of them under thirty—are now filling prominent and responsible positions everywhere. We happened to see Mr. J. N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway, a few days since, and were surprised to find him a young man—much younger than we expected—he can hardly have passed his thirtieth year. And yet the position he fills calls for great executive ability and foresight, together with wide practical knowledge of men and affairs. Business is too intense nowadays for old men; they cannot stand the tremendous pressure the times bring to bear upon them. The elasticity and toughness of youth are required, and it is astonishing to what an extent the supple brains of young men in responsible positions compensates the want of long experience. A man must now do his work before he is forty—if he is to make his mark at all. Church, State, and secular concerns, of all classes, unite in the demand for young men of integrity and talent to fill the best and most arduous places in their gift. Will the boys take the hint? Don't waste your time; he that succeeds must begin to study in his cradle.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Church is rather anxious to abolish the office of presiding elder. It seems to have outgrown its usefulness.

The Baptist educational society of New Jersey has, during the past year, aided twenty-one young men in their studies for Christian ministry.

At the close of the war the Baptists in West Virginia numbered but 10,000. Now they have increased to 24,000, with evidences of increased prosperity.

It is proposed to erect a monument over the grave of Rev. Dr. Whitman, the pioneer missionary to the Pacific coast, who was murdered by the Indians in 1848, in Walla Walla Valley, Oregon.

It is stated that 500,000 pilgrims visited the exhibition of relics at Aix la Chapelle, and 100,000 a similar exhibition in Maestricht, Holland. A pilgrimage is announced to leave Nice for the Holy Land, January 25, 1875.

Kuenen, of Amsterdam, has published a paper disproving De Lagarde's notion that the Jews altered the chronology of Genesis that the Messiah might not appear to have been born in Anno Mundi 5500.

The receipts of the Roman Catholic Association for the propagation of the Faith in 1873 were 5,524 175 francs. Of this sum France contributed 3 629 021 francs; Italy, 267,965; Ireland, 106,565; and England and Scotland, 294 633 francs.

The Sierra Leone Church, Africa (Anglican,) has sent out during the year seven men to work in mission fields on the Niger River. The missionary church at Youtba is now sustained entirely by the natives, missionary help having been withdrawn.

The Rev. Dr. Chapman, Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, New York, will preach his first sermon to his new charge Sept. 6. He was appointed to this pastorate last Spring, but his health was so poor that he was granted leave of absence until November.

The President of a leading Baptist College said, the other day: "Open communion will undoubtedly be the custom of the Baptist denomination in the near future. If I was a young man I should certainly advocate it boldly, and expect to win a victory, and enjoy the fruits of my effort at reform."

Van Meter says: The first lot of testaments printed by the Protestants in Rome—10,000, were paid for by the children of the Sabbath schools in this country. They were printed in Nero's Garden, where the early Christian martyrs were burned to death in their shirts of tar, right near to the Vatican and St. Peter's.

The Congregationalists have the oldest churches in Connecticut. The church at Windsor was organized in 1630, the Hartford First in 1636, the first church in New Haven in 1639, and one in Milford in the same year. Churches were also formed at Stratford in 1640, at Stamford in 1641, at Woodbury in 1670, and at Old Saybrook in 1646.

Mr. Spurgeon, charged with inviting to the communion table members of other churches, and therefore unconverted persons, replies that by inviting only members of Baptist churches he must invite some unconverted persons. A writer in the Examiner and Chronicle replies that only members of Baptist churches are to be supposed to be converted—which is not a very charitable sentiment, to say the least.

The General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church which has been in session at Louisville, Ky., has created two new annual conferences; that of Indiana, embracing the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and that of Florida, embracing the State of Florida and several districts in Georgia. The Conference adjourned Aug. 13.

At the annual Conference of the Free Methodist Churches, England, just adjourned, it was stated that persons in Great Britain have been offering diplomas of an American University which proved to be forgeries. It was suggested that ministers should "repudiate degrees of transatlantic origin," and "recognize those only conferred by home universities."

The congregation of St. Phillips P. E. Church, Charleston, S. C., recently celebrated the 150th anniversary of the occupancy of the present site of the church for divine worship. The old church was built in 1723 and was burned in 1835 when the present edifice was reared. It has been decided to hold a commemoration on the 200th year since the establishment of St. Philip's Parish, in May, 1875. The first church was built in 1680 on the present site of St. Michael's.

The Second National Council of the Congregational Church will meet in New Haven, Sept. 30. It is purely a representative body. By its constitution two sorts of members are contemplated, viz: (1) Delegates from the churches and who may be partly appointed by the churches in the local organizations, and partly by the churches through the State bodies, who are members in full; and (2) delegates of "Congregational General Societies for Christian Work," and of such Theological Seminaries as are recognized by the Council—who are members without the right of voting.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, while in London, went to hear Mr. Spurgeon, and writes as follows of the great preacher: "He just plants that broad, fat figure of his before the crowded thousands, and opens his homely mouth, and a ceaseless stream of racy English, pure gospel truth and trenchant appeal to the conscience, pours out as steadily as water from Croton Reservoir. His 'notes' would not cover more than the back of an ordinary envelope. He never precomposes one sentence, but he has the whole story on the end of his tongue, and uses it with rare discretion and point. His versatility is wonderful. He superintends a church of 5,000 members, a theological school, an orphanage, and several other institutions, edits a newspaper, preaches twice or thrice a week, writes books of marked commentary, publishes his own sermons, and has prepared fifty hymns for 'Our Own Hymn Book,' which is the collection used by his immense congregation."

Prince Bismarck has published a letter in the Berlin papers expressing his gratitude for the proofs of sympathy received by him from so many persons on the occasion of his escape from the danger which threatened his life, and whom, as their number is about 2,000, he could not thank directly.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY SEPT. 6, 874

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

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LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1,50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1,50.
OLIVER OPTICS' BOYS AND GIRLS, price $3 00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.
YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1,50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2,00, and the BLADE both one year for $3,00.
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Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated

Our Agents everywhere are authorised to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

THE PACIFIC COAST SALMON FISHERIES.

The salmon fisheries of the Pacific Coast are taking high rank among the important industries of America. During the past season, those of the Columbia River have met with unprecedented success, the size of the fish having been larger, and the quality better than any preceding year since the inauguration of this enterprise. Enormous quantities are canned fresh for exportation, and thousands of barrels are annually salted for the same purpose. The season for the run of salmon begins about the first of April and ends early in August. During last April and May the yield was comparatively light, in June it was better, and in July it exceeded that of any previous month on record. Thirteen fisheries and as many canneries are at present engaged in this industry, on the banks of the lower Columbia These, on an average, caught, during the past season of four months, 15,000 salmon every night for six nights of the week, the nightly take for each fishery running from 1,000 to 3,200 fish. The average weight of each salmon is sixteen pounds, and therefore, counting twenty-six fishing nights to the month, the yield for four months is over one and a quarter million fish, which when cleaned will yield, at the least calculation, 16,000,000 pounds of salmon for home and foreign consumption.

It is estimated that about 250,000 of 48 pounds each, were canned during the past season, realizing the sum of $1,812,500. Of the remainder, such as were not eaten fresh, were barrelled for Mess Salmon, whose estimated value is $140,000, the total value being $1,952,500. The investments required for operating this industry are considerable. Two hundred and fifty boats, at a cost of $250 each are engaged in the enterprise, while the same number of nets, each at a cost of $250, renders the complete equipments of one boat worth $500, and the entire investment in nets and boats about $25,000. The fishermen are paid 25 cents for every fish they land on the wharf of the company. In the business of salmon curing, considerable force and capital are likewise requisite. From the time the fish is caught until it is prepared for market, it passes through twenty-seven hands. The can in which it is packed passes through the hands of ten men before it is complete, and the cases in which the cans are placed, through the hands of five more, making in all forty-two persons, who are employed in a canning establishment, and whose labor is requisite to prepare a can of salmon from the time it is caught until it is ready for exportation. The larger canneries usually prepare 25,000 pound cans in a day. With proper precaution for the preservation of these valuable fish, no diminution in quantity need take place, and this important industrial resource becomes more and more valuable with development. The salmon fisheries of Ireland have gained rather than lost in value during the past century, and there is no reason why, with judicious management, those of the Columbia River, and other streams emptying into the Pacific, should not do the same.

☞ General CUSTER has excited quite a Black Hills gold fever, but it can do no good. That country belongs of right to the Indians, and the Government is bound to protect them against the settlement of whites within their territory. For the present, the doors are closed against gold seekers in that direction.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury has issued his call for fifteen millions of Five-Twenties, on which interest will cease December first.

THE EMIGRATION PROBLEM.

The question of emigration is exciting much attention and discussion in Germany and Great Britain, and eliciting very different and opposing views in the two countries, both from their leading thinkers and governments. Dr. ENGEL, Director of the Statistical Bureau of the German Empire, is seeking, theoretically, to aid his Government in every possible manner to prevent emigration, and render it so expensive that the laboring and middle classes, whose loss to their country from expatriation has materially affected its industrial interests, will hereafter find it very difficult, and, in many instances, impossible to emigrate. According to the new theory advanced by Director ENGEL, the life of the manual laborer is divided into three periods. The first one of fifteen years of unproductiveness and expense; the second one of fifty years of work, and the third that of dependent and helpless old age. During the productive period of fifty years, Dr. ENGEL argues, man has three duties to perform to his country, viz.: To repay the expense incurred during his infancy and childhood; to provide for his daily necessities; and to lay aside a surplus fund for his maintenance in old age. The expense attending the first mentioned period, this theorizing statistician estimates at 750 thalers, and this amount, he avers, the laboring man owes his country and government when he attains the self-supporting age, which he is in duty bound to repay by the labor of his hands, and therefore if he emigrates before he has done so, he defrauds his native land of 750 thalers, which sum, if multiplied by the number of Germans who have emigrated to America, reaches the gigantic amount of $1,750,000,000.

This enormous sum, Dr. ENGEL avers, has been lost to Germany by the emigration of her laboring classes, and therefore he urges, as a measure of self-preservation, that the German Imperial Government enact such laws and regulations as will restrict the emigration of the laboring classes; advice altogether unnecesary, since the far-seeing BISMARCK has already made emigration from the German ports a very expensive affair, so much so that the poorer portion of the working population find it difficult to emigrate with their families, and send their young sons alone to America, to brave the trials and hardships consequent upon expatriation from home and friends to escape the detestable proscription laws, whose seven years of enforced servitude, without any remuneration, is such a grievous burden that no sacrifice of affection or money is deemed too great to avoid it. Nevertheless, if the restrictions upon emigrants of the producing population are increased, a great falling off in their emigration to this country must be the result, since only the richer classes will have the means to accomplish it, and these are generally more content to remain at home, as their condition is free from the hardships which render the poorer classes discontented.

An English writer in a recent number of the *Westminster Review*, reasons directly contrary to the theories of Dr. ENGEL, and instead of regarding emigration in the light of a national calamity, ingeniously demonstrates that it is a national blessing to all old communities, and absolutely necessary for their prosperity and preservation, since, with the constant increase of population, without emigration, revolutions, famines and other evils must result, as there is not labor enough to keep all employed at remunerative compensation, nor does the earth yield sufficient subsistence to enable mankind in very densely populated localities to live in that degree of comfort which induces political and social contentment and happiness.

In substantiation of this theory, he argues that if emigration had not been checked in France during the meridian of the 16th century, the sanguinary revolution of 1789 would not have occurred, since it resulted from a too densely crowded population, the great masses of whom were of necessity doomed to life-long poverty and deprivation, and maddened by the luxury of the few wealthy aristocrats, their discontent culminated in revolution. Before France sought to check emigration, her colonies in the West Indies, the Pacific and North America attracted all her surplus population, and in consequence of more general prosperity resulting therefrom the disasters of civil war were avoided.

The same writer advances quite as powerful arguments to show that had emigration not been fostered in Great Britain, she would long since have been like Spain and France, in a revolutionary state, since the British Isles could not have afforded sustenance for the large population which has emigrated therefrom and that which they now contain, and from starvation would have proceeded insurrection and then revolution. With these two views of the emigration question, the Imperial Government of Germany will act wisely by not carrying its restrictions against emigration to a too intemperate degree, since so long as it is possible, the sons of the laboring classes will be sent to America to avoid enforced military service, and consequently only the women and adult and aged men will remain, for however poor a laboring family may be, this they will accomplish, no matter how great the sacrifice. Furthermore, Germany can scarcely now nourish her people, and should the majority of her surplus population be prevented from seeking new and more prosperous homes, the general discontent which always results from insurmountable poverty, may, at no distant day, culminate in revolutions as disastrous as those which have afflicted France since 1789, since they who read the pages of history reflectively, must coincide with the views of the British writer rather than those of Dr. ENGEL, even while admitting that Germany's industrial enterprises are now less prosperous from this cause, as the great mass of her emigrating population have been from the agricultural and manufacturing classes, leaving a scarcity of producers, and a superabundance of non-producers, consisting of the aristocratic and opulent, who will not labor, and a large pauper element of the same nature. Yet the evil which has resulted from this cause has been more than counterbalanced by good, as the laborer is now far better remunerated for his toil than at any previous era of Germany's existence.

BRITISH ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

Social philosophers and thinkers have long entertained doubt regarding the permanent educational benefit derived from privately endowed schools, maintaining that such institutions are almost always feeble in consequence of the circumscribed limits in which they are bounded by the sectarianism, or peculiar ideas of their founders, and their limited pecuniary means, which admit of but little, if any, progression or extension in educational pursuits. In an enlightened country like ours, where the free schools, from being supported irrespective of creed and peculiar ideas by the nation, have become cosmopolitan, endowed elementary schools, such as exist so numerously in Great Britain, particularly in England, would in comparison be utterly worthless. But where no national schools exist, they have doubtless accomplished good results, although it appears from the discussion of this subject by the British press, that whatever influence they may have possessed, has been greatly exaggerated and at the present time their power for good has almost entirely passed away, demonstrating the folly of leaving large fortunes to be administrated upon by executors after the death of the testator, since his endowments are often almost useless, where the carrying out of his views and schemes devolves upon others, and at best the good which was designed is greatly impeded where such is the case, and in a few succeeding generations becomes obsolete.

Philanthropists of the United States like STEPHEN GIRARD, MATTHEW VASSAR, PETER COOPER and Mr. LICK, of California, by having inaugurated their benevolent enterprises, instead of leaving the labor to others after their death, have set examples well worthy of imitation, although the first two named institutions are even at this early period not conducted according to the ideas of their founders, the first not being carried on with the ability which characterized it while Mr. GIRARD lived, and the second instead of affording higher educational advantages to poor girls, is one of the most expensive and aristocratic institutions of the kind in the world, $1,000 per year being the least sum upon which a pupil can there maintain herself respectably. As the college course is four years and the preparatory two more, it requires a considerable fortune to acquire an education at Vassar College, and parents who would avail themselves of its advantages for three or four daughters, must *per se*, be very opulent.

But judging from the British press, endowed schools are in a far worse condition in England, where hundreds of them exist, some of which date back to very remote periods, than in the United States. All of them are under the control of the Established Church, though some were founded before the reformation of Henry VIII., at which epoch they were taken from the regime of the Roman Catholic Church. A royal commission appointed some time since to examine the condition of these endowed schools, made a very discouraging report of their usefulness. In most cases the head master and his subordinate teachers appropriated all the money, while the schools were inefficient and poorly attended, some having only half a dozen pupils, who in all cases were taught by clergymen, who made the study of the catechism and religious dogmas of first importance, while mathematical and scientific knowledge received but limited attention and culture. While the Liberal party was in power, some effort at reform was made, but with the return of the Conservatives, the old order of conducting these schools has again become established, and consequently the dissatisfaction with them has grown to such an extent that very few pupils avail themselves of their benefits, and the funds provided for their support are annually exhausted by a corps of teachers, without scholars, all of which is a potent argument in favor of national schools and colleges, so ably supported pecuniarily that the best advantages to the greatest number of students, irrespective of creeds and dogmas, may be secured equally by both sexes.

☞ GOV. OSBORN, of Kansas, is apparently not of a very hopeful or courageous turn of mind, but on the contrary quite timid and fearful, judging from his appeal to the War Department for protection against the Osage Indians, who have never been regarded as warlike. His assertion that these Indians have "declared war against the State of Kansas," is received with great surprise, and very general incredulity, since Indians as a rule do not declare war, and no precedent exists where they have done so against a State. Those who are conversant with the Osage troubles, aver that the recent conference of this tribe, assumed to be a hostile convocation, was merely a pacific assemblage, and that the aggrieved party are the Osages themselves, while the action of the whites manifests undeserved suspicion against the Indians, as well as groundless misapprehension, and, therefore, with these views, the Secretary of War has wisely refused the request of the Governor of Kansas for arms and ammunition to fight the Osages.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, in refering to the Brooklyn scandal, says:

Whatever may be the upshot of this unhappy affair, one thing is certain: Mr. Beecher will preach to larger houses than ever. The very fact that he has been "notorious," so to speak, will make him an object of curiosity to thousands, who will rush over to Plymouth Church to see and hear him. A few years ago I heard Mr. Beecher express from his pulpit the wish that some day he might be able to preach at the same time to five different audiences, viz.: One in Brooklyn, one in Williamsburg, two in New York city and one in Jersey City. He was not so sure but that discoveries and inventions in acoustics would enable four other churches to be so connected by tubes to Plymouth Church that he could preach to five audiences at the same. He little dreamed then that he should one day be the central figure of such a colossal social scandal that fifty times five audiences would gladly pay fifty cents a head to catch a sight of him.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY RESPONSIBLE.

Whatever may be said, here at the North, about "Radical rule" being responsible for the serious disturbances at the South, Democratic journals in that section of the country do not attribute the rebellious spirit now prevalent in the Southern States to any such cause. The Louisville *Courier Journal* not only makes no such pretence, but it charges those outrages home upon its own party, and declares that the recent developments will cost the party defeat and prolonged discredit with the loyal and law-abiding people of the country. Hear it:

We give it up. There was a chance that the next House of Representatives would not be Radical. That chance is gone. The outbreaks in Kentucky and the massacre in Tennessee settles that much. No people, no party, could stand under such a load as the people of the South and the Democratic party of the North are forced to carry. * * There is no use writing, talking, speaking, argufying, contradicting, proving, so long as the bloody sum-total, recorded within the last fortnight, goes out to the world unchallenged by adequate redress. The Gibson county butchery surpasses belief; and, though the Governor of Tennessee has done his fully duty, the gallows can alone render atonement commensurate with the public expectation. It is hardly likely that anybody is going to be hung.

The rebel element at the South has been encouraged to these acts of violence by the action of Democrats at the North. During the war, and for some time after its close, Democrats at the North were not disposed to proscribe a man on account of his loyalty; or, if disposed to do so, they were afraid to take such a position. It is not so now. To insure defeat in a Democratic nominating convention, it is now only necessary that the candidate should be known to have fought in the Union ranks, or given his aid and support in some other way to sustain the Government against rebels. For this reason General EWING was defeated for the Gubernatorial nomination; and for the same reason he was again defeated in the Congressional Convention at Lancaster this week. Through the same influence, Governor ALLEN is to-day the most popular man with that party for standard-bearer in the Presidential contest of 1876.

The same men from whom the South expected succor and support in their rebellion against the Government, are to-day controling the Democratic party in every State of the Union, and the same hope of assistance to-day inspires the hearts of Southern rebels and incites them to boldness and violence. They confidently look for sympathy from the Democratic party at the North, and why should they not expect it? The Democrats at the North who were most notoriously disloyal during the war, are to-day the favorites with that party. If honors are to be conferred, none but those who turned their faces against the Government in the most critical period of the war can have them This of course inspires insubordination at the South, where rebels are determined to regain power, even though to do so it may be necessary to shoot down loyal voters wherever found.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* understands the situation. It places the responsibility where it properly belongs, and fully realizes the fact that the people of this country will condemn any party that seeks to control the ballot-box with pistols, bowie-knives and shot-guns. The Democrats at the North must be made to realize their relation to the outrages committed in the Southern States against loyal men because they will not vote to place power in the hands of armed rebels. Let Northern Democrats act wisely, and there will be no troubles at the South. Let them nominate men of undoubted loyalty to the Government for positions of trust and honor—men who went into the field or encouraged and aided other to go—and the rebel sentiment at the South will soon die out. Just as soon as the Northern Democrats seek to make treason odious, that moment will we have permanent peace at the South, but just so long as the Democrats seek to obtain rebel votes by exhibiting sympathy for those who would destroy our Government and its free institutions, trouble at the South must be expected.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the condition of the debt statement for the month ending August 31, 1874:

Six per cent. Bonds	$1,213,228,050
Five per cent. Bonds	511,026,200
Total Coin Bonds	$1,724,254,250
Lawful Money Debt	14,678,000
Matured Debt	2,578,443
Legal Tender Notes	382,076,698
Certificates of deposit	58,690,000
Fractional Currency	45,797,675
Coin Certificates	29,141,200
Total without interest	$ 515,705,573
Total Debt	$2,257,203,263
Total interest	29,356,511
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	71,083,928
Currency	16,619,232
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits as provided by law	58,690,000
Total in Treasury	$ 146,393,160
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,140,176,614
Decrease during the month	1,626,760
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by the United States	24,325,396
Interest repaid by transportation of Mails, etc	5,388,692
Balance of interest paid by the United States	18,936,704

☞ That is rather a singular decision of the Postoffice Department in relation to the sending of abusive and obscene postal cards through the mails. In the first place, postmasters are charged not to send such cards, but how they are to know the contents of postal cards without reading them is not known, and certainly it is not expected that postmasters will read every card passing through their hands. And then it is ordered that where such cards reach the office to which they are directed before discovery, they can only be delivered on the payment of double letter postage—six cents. So the receiver must not only suffer abuse, but he is required to pay six cents for it. That is a singular order.

☞ A lady writing from Saratoga, declares that, although there are 20,000 visitors at that popular resort, not a handsome lady is to be seen. Handsome ladies, she should understand, are not under the necessity of visiting watering places in order to secure desirable proposals.

MARRIAGE NOT A MENTAL CURATIVE.

The BEECHER-TILTON scandal is not the only subject of gossip among the Brooklynites. It appears that Mr. OVINGTON, the friend of Mrs. TILTON, whose hospitality she accepted when she left her husband's house, and the friend also of Mr. BEECHER, some three or four weeks since filed a petion for the divorce of his daughter, Mrs. SPIERS, on the ground of hopeless imbecility. Miss OVINGTON was a beauty and a belle, and graduated at PACKER'S Institute, while quite young. Aside from the regular course of study, she is said to be quite accomplished. After leaving school she entered into society and became a fashion leader, but it was soon discovered that her mind was failing, and gradually the fact that she was growing imbecile became only too apparent. Every remedy that money could compass was brought into requisition, but foreign travel, sea bathing and mountain air were of no avail in ministering to "the mind distressed," and at last marriage was resorted to, with the hope that it might accomplish what medical science had failed to do. But while this remedy has the name of benefiting consumptives, and sometimes helping physical development, it has never been known to restore reason or to alleviate mental infirmity And thus the unfortunate young lady has grown hopelessly imbecile, and now her family seek to rupture the bond they themselves formed, since one of the parties was not conscious of the obligations she assumed, and the other was probably over-persuaded to enter upon them, and therefore the unhappy parents desire again to have their daughter restored to their own care, custody and control. The case of Miss OVINGTON is a sad illustration of the results of intemperance and injudicious study, and perpetual social exactings which robbed her of proper time for rest and sleep, and superinduced such an exhausted physical and mental condition, that her mind gave way and her reason became hopelessly destroyed.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE NEGROES.

Senator PRATT, in his speech at Kendallville, Indiana, on the 29th ult., made the following reference to Democratic fear of social equality, and also to the commendable conduct of the colored people:

But the Democratic party have always, ever since they have existed as a party, been hunting a position of power, and it has always seemed to them that unless a great wall was reared up between them and the black race there was great danger of running into a state of social equality. They were afraid to trust themselves; they were afraid that the ardent temperament of the Democratic youth would impel them to rush pell-mell against the tradition and religion of the party into the arms of some Saint Dinah and make her their wife. [Laughter.] We have not been troubled with anything like that.

There is another reason, the admirable conduct of the colored race, their uniform fidelity to the Union cause. And then there is another feature that I cannot recall without my gratitude being deeply stirred within me. These people, who have been in bondage two hundred years, visited by all the outrages of slavery, while their masters were away on distant battle fields attempting to establish an empire whose foundation should be slavery—attempting to make this slavery last for the future—they left these people at home as sentinels guarding their wives and children and providing for their subsistence on the old plantations. Now did the negro remember his wrongs?

Did he embrace the opportunity to visit these hated scenes with rapine and plunder? *No!* If he felt these wrongs, as he must, rankling in his heart, he put aside the supreme temptation, and listened to the voice of religion—"Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."—[Applause.]

THE LOUISIANA RICE CROP.

It is a gratifying fact, that one of the great food staples of mankind in the semi-tropical and tropical latitudes, can not be injured by the excessive overflows to which the low lands bounding large streams are periodically subject, and that therefore while the corn and other crops in Louisiana have been greatly damaged, and in some localities entirely ruined, by the excessive freshets of last spring, the rice crops of that State are of unusual excellence in quality and quantity. For the last few years, the cultivation of this grain has been extensively carried on within a few miles of the vicinity of New Orleans. The earlier varieties matured during the present month and a large amount, in comparison to the number of acres planted, has been harvested, the yield having been exceedingly abundant, and the quality excellent, the grains being plump, sound and perfect.

Large tracts of low lands are devoted to this industry in the parish of Plaquemines, where, as in the other rice-producing districts of Louisiana, various species of this staple have become indigenous, among which the principal varieties are the Carolina, the Honduras, and the Louisiana. The first has a small grain, of a milky color, the second is larger grained, and the third is small, but plump, and of a transparent yellow tinge, whose flavor is preferred by rice lovers to that of the other varieties. The average yield is twelve barrels to the acre, a barrel weighing 163 pounds, the price of which, upon the plantation, is $5. Numerous rice mills are located upon the banks of the lower Mississippi, near the rice plantations, which at this season are all profitably engaged in this productive industry, while commerce also receives an important stimulus, there being quite a lively competition between the coast and the Crescent City in the business of securing and transporting the crop, as soon as harvested, either to foreign or home markets.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Vermont inaugurated the Fall elections Friday by a complete Republican victory. While this was generally expected, there were those who hoped to find something in that election which could at least be construed to mean no good to the Republican party. But they have been disappointed, and the Republican party moves forward with a steady tread, supported by the confidence of the people and the correctness of its principles.

☞ Sugar cane is being quite successfully cultivated by the small farmers in the pine woods of Mississippi, who have hitherto been considered as too poor and unenterprising to engage in this aristocratic industry, while their soil has been thought to be too sterile. Nevertheless recent experiments demonstrate that the cane produced by them upon these sterile lands yields scarcely less juice than that grown in fertile soils, and is nearly equal in saccharine qualities to the Louisiana cane.

THE EPISCOPAL REFORMATION.

The Rev. WM. MCGUIRE, pastor of a Reformed Episcopal congregation at Washington, in a sermon preached recently in that city from the 19th Psalm of DAVID, 7th verse, viz.: "The law, the law is perfect, converting the soul,' places the present Episcopal Reformation in a new light before that portion of the public not behind the scenes, and therefore not posted regarding the points at issue in the controversy between the seceders and the Established Church. In reply to those who have publicly and privately asserted that the reformers can find no justification in seceding from the established Episcopal Church, since it was their bounden duty to remain with that organization and fight their battles under its banners, and in its name, he says "it was not the Reformed Episcopalians that left the Church, but it was the Church that left them. They simply stood at present where Protestantism always stood in regard to doctrines and practices. Their position was the same as that occupied by CALVIN, WESLEY, and LUTHER, always protesting against anything that interfered in the slightest manner with the truths of Gospel. The errors of the Episcopal Church had taken as complete possession of the Church as bees took of their hive, and all who preached the true doctrine of evangelical faith were looked upon as intruders. It was all vain to talk about the evils complaired of being restrained. The test had been applied in England, and £40,000 had been expended in obtaining the decisions of the ecclesiastical courts against sacramentarianism, ritualism, &c., but they were never heeded, and were consequently the same as a dead-letter upon the statute-book."

☞ The Israelites of America have commissioned Mr. EZEKIEL, the Cincinnati sculptor, to execute a statue in honor of the Centennial. The contract stipulates that the work is to be completed in time for the Centennial exercises at Philadelphia, at which ceremony its unveiling will take place, after which the statue is to be removed and permanently placed at Washington. Mr. EZEKIEL finished his model last week, and will proceed with it to Rome, where the work will be completed. The central figure of the design represents the Goddess of Liberty, of full size; near her side a boy holds aloft the eternal fire, typifying belief in a higher power. Opposite, an American eagle is chopping a dead serpent, typifying intolerance, over a precipice. The base is twelve feet in height, and will be subscribed with the date 1776, and the clause from the Constitution which provides for religious freedom. It has been proposed to add the sentence, "From the Israelites of the United States to the General Government," but this is not yet decided upon.

OUTRAGES AT THE SOUTH.

Democratic Ku-Klux at Their Work Again.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 31.

Touching accounts of the condition of affairs in the Southern States continue to arrive, and communications from various sections of the South are now on their way to Long Branch to bring the facts to the attention of the President. Two more Congressmen arrived to-day, Senator Spencer and Representative Hayes, of Alabama, and their accounts of the outrages are worse than any yet reported. Both of these gentlemen saw the Attorney-General and urged him to immediate action. Mr. Hayes, a Southern man, and a General in the Southern army, is represented as saying that if his election were to occur to-morrow, he would be beaten, although he was elected to the present Congress by over 5,000 majority. He says the negroes are in a perfect panic and know not what to do. They are in hourly fear of their lives and many of them are praying for slavery to be restored. He says he is shunned by the white people on account of his vote for the Civil Rights bill, and even the negroes are afraid to have any intercourse with him. Even his old friends cut him on the street. He says that near his place the negroes had quietly assembled to hold a caucus for choosing delegates, and that though their proceedings were of a quiet and peaceable character, yet a large body of armed horsemen rode up to the building, masked, and fired their guns and pistols through the windows and doors, killing ten men and breaking up the caucus. The murderers then finally dashed away. Senator Spencer reported many serious cases: Senator Patterson also called and brought forward a similar condition of affairs in South Carolina, and Secretary Bristow, who sought a conversation with the Attorney General, said that he was in receipt of letters and dispatches from people who could not misrepresent affairs, and he was satisfied that there had never been such an example of outrage, abuse, and persecution in Kentucky as at present. All these gentlemen, including the Attorney-General, are going to Long Branch to see the President, unless he decides to return at once. A number of men from Louisiana are also here with about the same story. The accounts from all parts seem to confirm the theory that an organization has been formed to oppress and intimidate the negroes. What is to be done, or what can be done, by the Government, is a serious question. The Federal forces have no authority to enforce obedience to the laws, except in a lawful manner. If troops are needed to suppress internal violence, they must be called for by the Governor of the State or the President. But in no State has this been done. It would seem that what is necessary now is an act to enforce the enforcement act.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 31.

Authentic information was received by the Post-Office Department to-day to the effect that on last Friday a train on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was stopped by means of false signals, near York Station, Alabama, and that immediately upon its halting, it was boarded and taken possession of by a body of armed men, who shot down the colored mail agent, without provocation and in cool blood. Congressman Hays, of Alabama, who arrived here to-day confirms this story, and adds much more of the same sort. Congressman Pelham, of the same State, who made himself particularly obnoxious last winter, by voting for the Civil Rights Bill, was compelled to leave his district in the night, piloted by a negro guide, walking ten miles from his hotel to a railroad station. A large body of men came to his hotel, armed and threatening, and had he not been warned of his danger, he is confident he would have been killed. Stopping in one of the small towns of his district, the Postmaster refused to entertain him, excusing himself by saying that if he should take him in, he feared that both host and guest would be murdered.

Judge Martin, Sixth Auditor, recently visited his home in Alabama, but left hurriedly, feeling, as he alleges, that he was in great personal danger, because he is a Republican official.

Dispatches were received here to-day, stating that on yesterday a body of armed white men surrounded a colored church, in Lee county, Alabama, while services were in progress, and without the slightest provocation fired into the congregation, killing four persons outright. In addition to these things, the Alabamians have stories to tell of the intimidation of both white and colored Republican speakers, the whites being visited at their hotels by armed men, and warned not to speak, and the colored orators being driven from the platform in full view of their audiences, by the same means. The foregoing are vouched for as giving a true picture of the state of affairs in Alabama, by parties of responsibility and position.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

THE DYING BODY

SUPPLIED WITH

The Vigor of Life

THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER!

ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits. It Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It Cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

LUNGS OR STOMACH, SKIN OR BONES, FLESH OR NERVES.

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Erysipeles, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life Principle are within the range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them. Sold by Druggists, $1 per bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

ONE FIFTY CENT BOTTLE

Will cure more Complaints and prevent the system against sudden attacks of Epidemics and Contagious Diseases, than One Hundred Dollars expended for other medicines or medical attendance.

The moment Radway's Ready Relief is applied externally or taken internally according to directions—Pains, from whatever cause ceases to exist.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers and others residing in sparsely settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Dyphtheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsy, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhœa, Cholera-Morbus or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps or Spasms. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Radway's

Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breath, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention which assembled in Columbus on Wednesday, was attended by prominent members of the party from all sections of the State. The attendance was good and the action of the convention harmonious. All the present incumbents were renominated. During the session of the Convention, a dispatch was received announcing the resignation of the Hon. WALTER F. STONE, of Sandusky, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, whereupon Hon. WM. W. JOHNSON, of Lawrence County, was nominated to fill the vacancy. With this exception, the nominees are all at present holding the offices for which they are nominated, a fact which is much in their favor. Faithful and competent services merit approval not only at the hands of the party, but by the people, and we have no doubt the voters of Ohio will show, at the ballot-box, their appreciation of meritorious official conduct.

The platform is a very plain and straightforward enunciation of sound doctrines, which cannot fail to meet the approval of the people. It demands of public agents "fidelity to their principles; the honest execution of the pledges made to the people; purity, integrity and economy in the discharge of their official duties, and the prompt and fearless examination and punishment of those who violate any of their obligations." That has the ring of the true metal, and must meet the approbation of all honest men. It favors a tariff for revenue, with such protective features as may be necessary to encourage American industry and enterprise; denounces all appearances of repudiation, and favors the payment of the public debt in accordance with the pledge of the Government, regarding free banking, after a return to a specie basis, as right and proper; favors the promotion of cheap transportation by National and State legislation; commends the action of Congress in reducing the annual expenses of the General Government more than $20,000,000, and for resisting all "jobs" and abolishing the corrupt government of the District of Columbia; condemns the slaughter of innocent colored people at the South for the establishment of an exclusively "white man's government;" favors restraining intemperance by proper legal means, and the proscription of men who get drunk; and deprecates the action of the General Assembly in reorganizing the State asylums for partisan purposes.

The platform as a whole is good and must meet with general approval by the people. The spirit of the resolutions and the principles enunciated are widely different from the tone of the Democratic platform and the obnoxious sentiments which it puts forth. The issue is now fairly made up and the two parties can go before the people for the verdict. Can any intelligent person have a doubt as to what that verdict will be?

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At the Convention in Columbus Wednesday, the following State Central Committee was chosen:

First—A. C. Sands, Hamilton.
Second—Henry Kessler, Hamilton.
Third—W. H. P. Denny, Clinton.
Fourth—John Devore, Darke.
Fifth—P. V. Herzing, Auglaize.
Sixth—Alexander Reed, Lucas.
Seventh—J. F. Raper, Ross.
Eighth—J. T. Gowey, Champaign.
Ninth—Hon. W. C. Cooper, Knox.
Tenth—C. N. Locke, Seneca.
Eleventh—A. C. Thompson, Scioto.
Twelfth—Dr. P. M. Wagenhale, Fairfield.
Thirteenth—W. A. Pittenger, Tuscarawas.
Fourteenth—A. M. Burns, Richland.
Fifteenth—D. C. Pinkerton, Morgan.
Sixteenth—Hon. S. Knox, Harrison.
Seventeenth—P. C. Young, Columbiana.
Eighteenth—A. S. McClure, Wayne.
Nineteenth—Geo. W. Steele, Lake.
Twentieth—Wm. K. Smith, Cuyahoga.

At a meeting of the Committee an organization for the ensuing year was effected by the election of A. C. THOMPSON, of Scioto county, Chairman, and RODNEY FOOS, of Clinton, Secretary. A State Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of J. C. DONALDSON, General C. C. WALCUTT, JOHN LITTLE and S. C. TAYLOR, with the following officers: Chairman, A. T. WIKOFF; Secretary, RODNEY FOOS, Treasurer, GEO. K. NASH.

WABASH & ERIE CANAL.

It now seems that the Wabash & Erie Canal is liable to be abandoned, the tolls not meeting expenses, while private aid appears to have been exhausted. The Lafayette *Courier* says: "The Wabash & Erie Canal Company was formed in the summer of 1866, composed of many enterprising citizens living in various towns from Fort Wayne to Terre Haute. The capital subscribed was over $150,000, at least one-third of it being taken in this city, and the amount actually paid in and expended on the canal is nearly $100,000, besides all the tolls and revenues. After eight years' faithful and persistent efforts the Canal Company last spring found it impossible to keep up navigation, and were compelled to surrender the canal to the trustees. In addition to this large contribution of individual money for the public good in maintaining a State work, the company owes several thousand dollars which must be paid." Last year the counties on the line of the Canal made liberal contributions towards keeping it in repair, but it is quite evident that it cannot be kept in navigable condition from this source. Suits have been commenced in the Tippecanoe Circuit Court to have the business of the Canal Company settled up. Indiana has not acted right in permitting this important thoroughfare to thus become useless. Aside from her obligations to Ohio, the interests of a large section of that State demand a more liberal and just policy in connection with the management of the Wabash and Erie canal. It seems now that the issue is fairly made up, and that the canal must either be entirely abandoned or pass under a system of management which will insure more permanent and beneficial results.

In our judgment, this canal should receive such government aid as will insure its enlargement and extension to St. Louis. We have heretofore given our reasons for this. It would be of incalculable value in securing cheap transportation. In proportion to the amount of money required no improvement contemplated could result in greater advantage to the country.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

The want of harmony of feeling in the Democratic party of the different States upon questions of public policy, is well understood; and now we are beginning to see very strong evidence of such clashing of sentiment in the ranks of that party in our own State. As a sample of the latter, we quote the following reference of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to the Democratic State Convention and Senator THURMAN:

We have unsuccessfully endeavored to think that any interference on the part of our Democratic Senator with the wishes of the people with whom he is in conflict on the overtopping question of to-day was not an impertinence. His devotion to the public interest has not always been active, save when he was a candidate. With seven years of high official place aboard of him, it had seemed to us that just now, and on one question, a "masterly inactivity" would exceedingly become him. Or, if active, not to antagonize, but to advance the people's desire. That he made an attempt to defeat the popular will is a patent fact. But the people grandly triumphed.

And now read the following response to the above from the Defiance *Democrat*:

In the above the *Enquirer* manifests a very bad spirit. The Convention was uncourteous in not inviting Senator Thurman to be present during its deliberations, and the *Enquirer* takes the first occasion to strike the Senator a most cruel blow. Senator Thurman is in full accord with true Democracy, and because he does not favor the rag-tag paper money foolishness, he should not be villified.

The *Democrat* thus spits upon the State platform of its party and characterizes the supporters of the Pendletonian greenback theory as the devotees of "rag-tag paper money foolishness." How does that kind of talk suit our Democratic morning contemporary? Does it belong to the "rag-tag paper money foolishness" party, or is it a member of the THURMAN hard money party? Since the party is divided into factions, it will be necessary for each Democrat to wear a collar, bearing the name and number of his faction, in order to prevent confusion.

A MODEL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

We have been at a loss to know whether the Democratic State Convention selected its candidates and then fit the platform to them, or framed its platform and then selected candidates "becoming" to it. It perhaps matters little what course was adopted, the chief point being to secure harmony between the two. Not knowing all of the nominees, we did not quite understand where the dovetailing came in, but the Hamilton (Butler county) *Telegraph* throws some light on this subject in the following article, which appeared in that paper of the 3d inst:

The nomination of Judge Gilmore to the Supreme Bench was an outrageous thing for the Democratic State Convention to do. It would be hard to find in all Ohio a lawyer or "Judge" less qualified in every way for so responsible a position. He is unlettered, ignorant even in his chosen profession, and the slave of his appetite. The Sheriff of Butler County has been compelled to adjourn Court from day to day while Judge Gilmore was indulging in one of his frequent and protracted sprees. The Butler County Bar not long since sent him a petition asking him to exchange and so let another Judge hold Court in Butler. Only a short time ago he was arraigned before the Mayor of his own village and fined for drunkenness.

When Lindley was on trial for embezzlement, Gilmore changed the Court record and so set Lindley free; and this judicial act was openly denounced by a prominent member of the Butler county Bar as infamous. These are terrible charges to prefer against a man nominated to the highest judicial office in the gift of the State—an office to the proper filling of which propriety of deportment and intelligence, are as essential as integrity of character. Before this campaign is over it will not be the fault of the *Telegraph* if the people of Ohio generally are not as fully acquainted with this man's bad habits and vicious associations and consequent unfitness for the office he seeks, as are the people of Butler, Preble and Warren counties.

We give the above just as we find it in the *Telegraph*, and every charge therein made is unquestionably true, unless it may be the charge of ignorance. Do the people of Ohio want such a man on the Supreme Court bench? Do they feel disposed to indorse a party which will deliberately, and knowingly nominate such a man for the most exalted judicial position within the gift of the State? And yet, who can say that such a nomination is not entirely consistent with the spirit of the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention?

FULTON COUNTY.

The Republicans of Fulton county met in Convention at Wauseon last Saturday, and nominated the following ticket:

Treasurer—H. L. Moseley.
Sheriff—Sullivan Johnson.
Prosecuting Attorney—W. W. Touvelle.
Commissioner—D. B. Allen.
Infirmary Directors—Three years, P. R. Lewis; two years, S. B. Skells; one year, J. S. Riddle.
Surveyor—A. B. Robinson.

This is a good ticket and will receive the united support of the Republicans of the county. A resolution was adopted endorsing the Congressional Convention resolutions and pledging PRATT the united support of the party in that county. This does not tally with the attempts of the *Democrat and Herald* to create the impression that there is disaffection in the Republican ranks of Fulton county. Upon this point, the *Republican* says, "the *Democrat* reckons without its host." We look for at least 700 majority for PRATT and the entire Republican ticket in Fulton county, and thorough organization and work may easily make it 900.

WILLIAMS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of Williams County met in convention at Montpelier on Saturday last and nominated the following excellent ticket.

For Commissioner—Eli Booth.
For Infirmary Director, 3 years—Philip Weum.
For Infirmary Director, 2 years—John Orewiler.
For Infirmary Director, 1 year—Joseph Rosscher.
For Coroner—Daniel Bender.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity and moral worth of Hon. A. M. Pratt, our candidate for Congress, and we pledge him a cordial support at home and commend him to the voters of the district, as eminently fit for a seat in the councils of the nation.

That we cordially indorse the course of Gen. J. B. Sherwood, our representative in Congress for his able exposition of the financial problems of the day, and we assure him that he will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the people of Williams County, for his services on the battlefield and in the halls of legislation.

The ticket is a good one and the Republicans of the county propose to elect it by a handsome majority.

☞ The Bryan *Democrat* is damning FRANK HURD with faint praise. It don't like the ring placed in its Democratic nose by the Toledo managers.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Judicial Convention, which meets at Clyde on Saturday, the 12th inst., will be called upon to nominate two candidates. The term of Judge PENNEWELL, of Norwalk, expires on the 28th of October next; and that of Judge COLLINS, of this city, will expire on the 8th of February, 1875.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

Fourth Annual Meeting—An Interesting Discussion—Election of Officers.

The fourth annual meeting of the Adams Township Farmers' Club was held at the Northwestern Insane Asylum Friday. The nominal hour for meeting was ten A. M., but owing to the delay of the members in assembling it was nearly two hours later when the meeting was called to order by President F. W. GRANGER, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, J. B. ROBINSON, and approved by the Society.

In view of the lateness of the hour the society decided to change the order of proceedings somewhat, and the election of officers was temporarily waived. The regular question for discussion, "How shall we adorn our Homes and their surroundings?" was taken up.

The discussion was opened by Dr. R. A. WRIGHT, of the Northwestern Asylum, who in opening the subject, spoke of the neglect of a subject of such importance, a neglect which was evinced by many farmer in piling their yards with old boards, rotten rails and refuse which was permitted to cumber the ground from year to year. In adorning our grounds it is not necessary to employ a landscape gardner or to undertake elaborate expenditures. It is important for our children that our homes should be attractive, that they should be kept in such a shape as to draw them back to the old homestead after they have wandered out into the world. It is a matter of convenience, or economy and of saving in our farm implements and machinery. It does not cost so much as many of us imagine, and if those who have neglected their yards and grounds will spend a leisure day or two in improvements about their homes they will be surprised to see how profitable will be their labors.

Hon. R. C. THOMPSON said that he plead guilty to a negligence regarding this subject. But he had a love for the beautiful whether it was manifested in woman or a beautiful specimen of one of the numerous animals which a kind Providence had given to man. He had never seen any man, however, apparently indifferent he might seem, who would not yield to the influences of the beautiful when they appealed to him aright. And whether its manifestation was through the animate or inanimate creation, the result was the same. We are largely imitative creatures, and the effect of neatness in person, the cultivation of our ground, the adornment of our homes is sure to be felt outside the immediate circle of our families, and to exert a salutary influence upon those who may otherwise be indifferent to the importance of cultivating the means of enjoyment thus placed within the reach of all. Beyond this, the man who adorned his house and grounds would extend the same care to his fields, and the result would be a marked improvement over the whole farm.

At this point the sound of music was heard, and the Maumee City Band, heading a large delegation of passengers by the Narrow Gauge Road, marched into the grounds. They were treated to some excellent music, after which brief interruption the discussion was resumed.

G. W. NORTON felt that he was himself somewhat behind the times on the subject under consideration, but he was free to say that he could heartily concur with what had been said. But he felt that there were many extenuating circumstances, which would explain to those who had had similar experience, why it was that the farmers had so greatly neglected home adornment. Many of the farmers of Northwestern Ohio came into the country when it was new, and the labor of clearing the land, raising a family and meeting the numerous inevitable demands incident to a new country had absorbed their entire time, and left none for this work. In the cities it was different. The man who owns a lot in the city is impelled by the example of his neighbors to improve it in the spare time that the farmer is compelled to use for the chores that must be done. He was glad to feel that the rising generation would have more time than their fathers had for relaxtion and entertainment, and the cultivation of their taste for the beautiful, and he sincerely hoped they would use such time to the best advantage.

F. W. GRANGER alluded to the earnest character of the struggle which many of the farmers had undergone in the last forty years, and felt that they had been in a great measure justified in giving greater prominence to other matters. In the growth of flowers, too, there was an ignorance among many of the farmers regarding the best methods of their cultivation. Farmers too often left such matters to their wives. He urged that farmers should look to the nooks and corners about their grounds and farms; to the domestic animals, and make their labors felt in every direction.

Mr. THOMPSON called attention to the fact that the adornment of home and grounds is not always the work of the wealthy, and drew a comparison between different parts of Ohio.

Dr. WRIGHT spoke briefly of the advantage of setting a day in advance for the performance of work of this character, and claimed that at the end of the season such time would never be missed.

Mr. JOHN SHULL, Superintendent of the County Farm, urged the importance of cleaning out the fence rows.

Mr. P. C. HOLT thought in adorning our homes there was such a thing as getting too many shade trees about a house, and the only good they did was to make work for the doctors. He was willing to plant a few shade trees but not too many.

Dr. WRIGHT said that while there was injury from having too many shade trees the remedy was to take more ground for our yards, and not contract them as though land was worth a thousand dollars an acre.

Mr. BRADLEY felt that the farmers really had the time to attend to these matters if they would only take it. The subject was one of common importance to all, and he felt that importance with those who had previously addressed the meeting.

An intellectual call having been made for ladies, who would take part in the discussion, the President introduced Rev. Mr. HAND, a clergyman from Martin county, Minn., who is engaged in soliciting aid for the territory devastated by the red-legged grasshoppers. Mr. HAND made a brief statement of the condition of affairs in Southwestern Minnesota.

By consent, the Society proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—F. W. GRANGER.
Vice President—S. S. KETCHAM.
Secretary—J. B. ROBINSON.
Treasurer—G. W. NORTON.

At this stage of proceedings Dr. WRIGHT appeared, and invited the party into the basement, where they proceeded to discuss one of the famous dinners for which the Doctor and his lady are noted. The remainder of the session was spent in a pleasant interchange of social chat, and the members departed, feeling that the occasion had been a most enjoyable one.

The grounds of the asylum afford a beautiful illustration of tasteful adornment; and with their smooth lawn, luxuriant flowers and handsome fountain, give unmistakable evidence that the Doctor and his wife are doing good work for the minds, as well as the bodies, of those under their care.

On motion the question first discussed was carried over to the next regular meeting. Prior to adjournment the club decided to hold its next meeting at the residence of Hon. R. C. THOMPSON, at Sylvania, on Friday, October 16th.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Wednesday morning about one o'clock as THOMAS MCCORY was walking along St. Clair street, two men jumped out from behind a building and despite his desperate resistance, in a twinkling had robbed him of his watch and pocket-book. The latter contained $50. He at once called for the police and gave chase to the robbers, but they eluded him in some of the dens on Swan and St. Clair streets.

OUR POPULATION.

What the New Directory Sets Forth.

The ninth volume of SCOTT's Toledo Directory is now in the hands of the binders, and will probably be ready for distribution early next week. As a volume it has swelled up considerably over its predecessors, as has been the custom with Toledo directories. The publisher now announces that he has over 15,000 names in the book, an increase of 2,000 since last year, and he modestly insinuates that at the very low estimate of three and one-half persons to each name, the city has a population of at least 50,000, or, more likely, 52,000.

This is not so much due to the annexation of territory as might be supposed, since previous directories contained the names of very many who were living in the country, and when the annexation was made it added only about three hundred names to the directory. It seems to us this computation is entirely within the average. It looks more probable that an estimate of four persons to the name would come nearer the truth than 3½. In Eastern cities 4½ to 5 persons to the name are esteemed a fair ratio in estimating population. Of course, the proportion of young men, either unmarried or with small families, is greater here than in older towns, but this is in a measure offset by the greater difficulty of obtaining the means of subsistence there, and consequently more unmarried men or married people with small families. It would seem, therefore, that placing our average at four per name, is safely within the bounds of probability, and this gives us in rounds numbers 60,000 population in our city limits.

The publisher says in his introductory:

"Since 1866, when the first volume of his book was issued, the number of inhabitants has *more than doubled*.

In the Directory of 1871, the prediction was made that in 1880 the city would contain 72,000—the ratio of increase up to that period being the basis of calculation. The ratio of increase since that year will carry the figure up to nearly 100,000 at the completion of the present decade."

As to the work itself it has been got up in the usual careful manner which characterizes MR. SCOTT's Directories; the names and residences have been ascertained with care, the mechanical execution of the work upon the book is very good, and there is every reason to feel proud of our Directory.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

Extracts from Specials to Various Papers Regarding the Race.

The Detroit *Free Press* special report describes the race thus:

About 12:30 the thirty-minute gun was fired for the most interesting and exciting race of the entire regatta, the four oared race. There were thirteen contestants, this being the greatest number ever competing in any single race on record.

THE POSITIONS.

The positions in the race were as follows:

1. Gramercys, New York.
2. Atlantas, New York.
3. Wah-Wah-Sums, of Saginaw.
4. Duquesnes, of Allegheny City.
5. Atlantics, of Hoboken.
6. Vernons, of Savannah.
7. Buffaloes, of Buffalo.
8. Seawanhakas, of Green Point.
9. Argonauts, of Toronto.
10. Argonauts, of Bergin Point.
11. Beaverwycks, of Albany.
12. Palmettoes, of Charleston.
13. Potomacs, of Washington.

THE SEND OFF.

When all was ready the revolver of the Commodore sent those thirteen boats flying down the course. The course was not one easily described. The red and white of the Wah-Wah-Sums contrasted well with the blue of their next neighbors, the Duquesnes, while far down the line the blue, white and Magenta seemed contending for the supremacy. Some crews started off with a splash which betrayed their nervousness, while others went to work as coolly as though it were an every day job. The favorite stroke was forty, and we may say that with the single exception of the Wah-Wah-Sums, this is their racing stroke. The Michigan boys picked up their thirty-two stroke with as much ease and vigor as they have their knives and forks since coming here. The steering of the Wah-Wah-Sums was a trifle out of range for a few lengths, but the rudder was soon put right and managed well the remainder of the race.

FOUL PLAY.

About a quarter of a mile from the start, the Atlantas, who took a better start than the Wah-wah-Sums; seemed disposed to crowd them upon the Duquesnes. The Wah-Wah-Sums no sooner worked up to pass them than the Atlantas ran across their bow, so obliging them to leave their direct course more and more, and risk the consequences of a collision.

A COLLISION.

This continued for a full mile, and the Atlantas fell behind a little and ran into the stern of the Wah-wah-Sums, and, becoming entangled in the rudder wires, detained them still longer, but by chance did no damage to the boat. At last the Saginaw men pushed ahead, leaving the Atlantas to row on, and cut off the Duquesne's rudder, which they did with ease, but damaged their own boat so that it sunk, and the crew were carried ashore in a fishing boat.

A SECOND DELAY.

When the boys reached the turning stake they were still longer delayed by the Gramercy boat turning the wrong stake, and the Beaverwycks and Argonauts had turned already and were on their way home.

A GALLANT STRUGGLE.

The Wah-Wah-Sums turned their own stake and did their best to close up the gap, but pluck and muscle were no even match against such shameful treatment. They did some pulling for the last mile, which, with an even chance with the rest, would have won for them the race. As it was, the Beaverwycks, of Albany, won in 18:34, with the Argonautas second, in 18:47½, the Buffaloes third, in 18:50½, and the Wah-Wah-Sums fourth, in 19:06½.

A MISMANAGED REGATTA.

There is, of course, much dissatisfaction at the result on account of foul play, but the referee refused to recognize the claim, inasmuch as, by some mismanagement characteristic of the entire regatta, no official was at the turning stake.

OFF FOR TROY.

The boys start for Troy to-night, where they expect fairer treatment and consequently better success. The Troy races are one and one-half miles straight away, something to which the Wah-Wah-Sums are not accustomed, but they are confident that in a three mile race with a fair chance they could lead the amateur clubs of America.

Auction pools were sold *sub rosa*—the association having taken all possible precaution to prevent gambling on the race Saturday night and this morning, the Argonautas, of Bergen Point, being the favorites. The average pools were: Argonautas, $25; Wah-Wah-Sums, of Saginaw, Michigan, $13; Atlanta, of New York, $7; Duquesne, of Allegheny City, $7; Vernons, of Savannah, $5; and the field $12.

Of the race and the fouling the Chicago *Times'* special has the following:

THE RACE.

Amid a scene of excitement which beggars description, the boats got away well together, the Atlantas on the extreme west leading slightly, closely followed by the Wah-Wah-Sums, with the Argonauts, in the centre, battling with the Beaverwycks, who had the Potomacs close in the wake. After getting fairly settled the Argonautas made a spurt, rowing forty strokes to the minute, and gradually drew away from the others and before the mile was reached it was $10 to a big apple that they would win. In the meantime the Buffaloes were not doing very poorly, and they were rowing a very good fifth, and were keeping very steadily to their work. It was a grand sight to look on, after the mile buoy was passed, and such a one has never been seen on this or any continent, in the aquatic way, before.

THE FOUL.

Every man appeared to be doing his level best, and all was going on smoothly, and the race looked as if it would terminate satisfactorily to all; but, just before the turning point was reached, somebody on the judges' boat shouted to the referee: "See, Commodore, there's trouble over on the west side." And sure enough, there were the Atlantas, Wah-Wah-Sums, and Duquesnes, all lying in a heap. The Wahs got clear first, and pulled away as if nothing happened, but the Atlantas came to a full stop, and soon after two of the crew jumped into the lake, and held on to the bow and stern of the boat until picked up.

The Beaverwycks put on a spurt after rounding the buoy, rowing at 42 to the minute, passing the Bergen Point boys before the quarter mile was reached, the Potomacs being a good third. This order was kept up until about a quarter of a mile from the winning point, when the Buffalos put on steam and took the third place, and the Michiganders fourth.

FOUL DISALLOWED.

After the race, the Wah-Wah Sums' captain made a charge of foul against the Atlantas, but the referee decided, very justly, that it did not affect the final result, and that in his opinion the Atlantas were sufficiently punished if they had done anything, and therefore he would not entertain the claim.

EDUCATIONAL.—The 25th annual session of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Monroe, Mich., begins on the 19th of September. The applications for rooms and tuition are already coming in in large numbers, and the indications are that the school will be fuller than usual. Some twelve or thirteen young ladies from leading families in this city have already been placed upon the roll of scholars, and more are expected.

Clippings from the Bryan Press.

We don't hear any Democratic papers or orators "pointing with pride to the glorious achievements of the Democratic party during the war." Not by any means! That's "a dead issue."

Hereafter this little stanza shall be known as as Thurman's lament:

"And when I think of what I am,
And what I used to was,
I think I've thro'w'd myself away
Without sufficient coz."

Frank Hurd has gone off to the White Mountains to spend the balance of the summer. He evidently hopes that distance will lend enchantment to the view, and that the less the voters see of him the more votes he will get.

If there is a man in the State of Ohio that is in favor of railroad monopoly, that man is Frank Hurd. He grew up in that interest, now gets most of his practice from that source, and has recently fallen heir to a large fortune in railroad stocks. Under these circumstances, he would be but little more than the paid Attorney of Monopolies if he was sent to Congress.

The County Treasury.

From the Democrat and Herald Sept. 2.

The statement of the Treasurer, which we publish this morning, is the very best showing that has been made by any Treasurer of Lucas county for the last fifteen years. It will be highly gratifying to the tax-payers of the county and city, and it is certainly a creditable exhibit for Mr. Kountz, the retiring Treasurer. It will be observed by those who examine it, that no fund has been overdrawn as had been reported, but that all the money belonging to each fund, not legally expended, is in the Treasury, and the whole has been legally examined by three gentlemen of ability and character who have certified to the correctness of the exhibit. We congratulate Mr. Kountz on the honorable manner in which he retires from the office.

THE CADETS.

What the Cincinnati Papers say of Them.

The *Times* says:

The first to arrive, of the numerous military companies invited, was the Meyers Cadets, of Toledo, 95 strong, and under command of Captain J. W. White. The young men—or we might rather says boys—comprising this splendid organization left Toledo at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, and arrived here, *via* the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, at 4:20 Wednesday afternoon.

They were received by a committee of ex-army officers under command of Lieut. E. C. Armstrong, and headed by the magnificent Toledo band and their own drum crops were escorted to their quarters at the Burnet House by way of Fourth, Vine, Fifth, Walnut and Third streets.

It was expected that the boys would pass in review before Governor Allen, at the Gibson House, but the Governor was resting, and his non-appearance was accounted for in a few brief words by His Honor Mayor Johnston. The boys presented a splendid appearance, and went through the various movements with a precision that would reflect credit on a regular army soldier. The company is a credit not only to the beautiful city from which it hails, but to the whole Commonwealth of Ohio.

The *Enquirer* says:

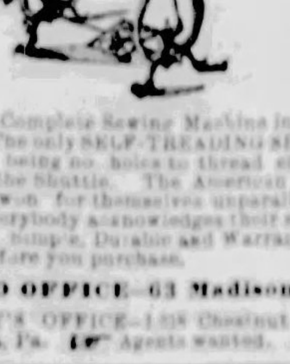
The next sensation was the arrival of the splendid Toledo company of boys,

THE MYERS' CADETS,

The like of which is not to be seen outside the city of Toledo. They left the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton depot at 4 P. M., and marched by Fourth street to Vine, thence by the way of Vine, Fifth and Walnut to the Gibson House, to do honor to Governor Allen. Mayor Johnston received them from the balcony, and in about a dozen words explained that Governor Allen was resting, and concluded by welcoming them to the city. They marched them to the Burnet House where they put up. No such a body of boys has been seen in this or any other city where the Myers Cadets have not been, nor are they likely to be seen in any city that does not contain a Myers. Mr. J. W. Myers, a rich young man of Toledo, equips and clothes boys, furnishes them a drill-master and a place to drill—in short, foots the bill for all necessary expenses. Greater enthusiasm could hardly be excited than that which attended their entrance to the city Wednesday. All the windows were filled with admiring faces as they passed, and the sidewalks on both sides of the street were crowded. The uniform is blue cloth, close bodied coat, cap and plume, and their arms a cadet rifle. They number ninety, consisting of a band of fifteen, a drum corps of eleven, and sixty-four officers and privates. The boys range in age from twelve to eighteen years. Their march was soldierly, strikingly so in contrast with the stiff strut of grown-up volunteer companies.

TRIUMPHANT

THE AMERICAN



THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Machines have won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.

TOLEDO OFFICE—63 Madison St.

COMPANY'S OFFICE—1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. ☞ Agents wanted.

WANTED---LOGS.

—AT THE—

Toledo Cooperage Company's Works,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ELM, OAK, SYCAMORE, COTTONWOOD, BASSWOOD AND SOFT MAPLE.

Cash on delivery, for good straight grained sound timber, 18 inches and over diameter, and to average 10 inches; 18 feet logs preferred. For further information, apply at FALLIS & LINTON'S TOLEDO MILLS, or at our Works, near Union Manufacturing Co.

FOR SALE.—FARM.—A Farm of 80 Acres, four miles from East Toledo, on the plank road; four acres in a good bearing orchard, 50 acres cleared and planted, balance partly cleared; log house, barn, well and cistern on the premises. Apply to

JOSEPH THOMPSON,
On the Premises.

ESTRAY.—COLT.—A Black Colt came into my pasture last May. The owner will please call, pay charges and take him away. JOHN DANE, at the residence of Oliver Stephens, East Toledo.

THE DEFEATED CONSTITUTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE VOTE.

COUNTIES.	CONSTITUTION. For	CONSTITUTION. Against	MINORITY REP. For	MINORITY REP. Against	RAILROAD AID. For	RAILROAD AID. Against	LICENSE. For	LICENSE. Against	Total Vote
Adams	168	2160	955	2238	263	2234	835	1788	2679
Allen	566	2391	658	2273	492	2334	1424	1458	3007
Ashland	556	2651	498	2481	241	2834	1362	1797	3236
Ashtabula	2418	1564	1451	2157	298	3625	1485	2529	4052
Athens	422	2877	381	2756	204	2983	620	2690	3319
Auglaize	239	1987	235	1858	641	1471	1364	811	2246
Belmont	1366	5398	912	4672	534	6045	2461	4167	6775
Brown	596	3478	616	3050	749	3078	1839	1964	3961
Butler	1357	3550	1036	3643	387	4374	3638	1300	5027
Carroll	196	2497	131	2506	81	2567	1119	1553	2724
Champaign	763	2735	550	2737	47	2480	1410	2078	3567
Clarke	1976	1612	1075	2116	609	2722	1535	1806	3710
Clermont	1148	3321	1018	3227	1065	3484	2132	2322	4591
Clinton	519	2769	325	2816	241	2947	983	2239	3548
Columbiana	1505	4942	971	5267	379	6013	2168	4239	6678
Coshocton	804	2515	829	2721	625	2601	1293	1986	3374
Crawford	1107	2189	945	2241	225	3043	2212	1187	3461
Cuyahoga	13150	4011	6974	8857	1519	5172	11285	6225	17876
Darke	624	2685	499	2735	485	12816	2197	1137	3396
Defiance	414	1582	213	1711	108	1853	1237	778	2164
Delaware	399	3214	210	3751	171	3804	1213	2719	4112
Erie	838	1717	682	1698	687	1828	1775	809	2595
Fairfield	1101	2712	1352	2190	329	3158	1884	1875	3948
Fayette	478	1846	389	1768	505	1735	688	1592	2378
Franklin	3326	4620	3329	4177	1233	6404	4046	3347	8174
Fulton	602	1544	660	1578	106	1992	900	1233	2185
Gallia	291	2936	214	289	232	2963	888	2032	3292
Geauga	793	961	335	1281	124	1885	1506	1267	1829
Greene	739	2907	625	2927	600	2400	1624	2377	3518
Guernsey	479	3649	263	3749	444	3612	1117	[illegible]	4156
Hamilton	14875	8813	10740	11194	6352	5832	18186	3929	24069
Hancock	449	3442	469	3184	446	1355	2118	1747	3454
Hardin	923	2115	571	2289	438	2487	1334	1682	3095
Harrison	224	3541	103	3487	229	3331	667	2936	3796
Henry	451	1875	315	1978	127	2196	1579	880	2127
Highland	1129	2941	854	3067	416	3435	1558	2518	4135
Hocking	406	1508	385	1417	275	1563	809	1181	1934
Holmes	262	2454	257	2379	82	2593	1401	1289	2742
Huron	1027	3163	782	3128	392	3442	1930	2251	4192
Jackson	363	2308	531	2004	776	1584	1001	1378	2468
Jefferson	534	3763	429	3578	264	3914	1369	2891	4363
Knox	299	3616	347	3418	245	3578	1511	2361	3967
Lake	1527	389	648	1086	138	1744	733	1271	1943
Lawrence	2034	2147	836	2219	1090	3369	1839	2621	4527
Licking	471	4984	525	4748	275	5774	2001	3498	5585
Logan	968	2331	701	2364	309	2838	1269	1918	3304
Lorain	1487	3258	845	3422	364	4213	2311	2473	4892
Lucas	1394	2173	917	2316	892	2508	2178	1431	3799
Madison	421	2085	288	2124	162	2327	768	1376	2544
Mahoning	1694	2375	1349	3199	447	4451	2332	2472	5148
Marion	740	1863	144	2034	114	2457	1403	1183	2241
Medina	913	2232	584	2291	180	2911	1403	1864	3328
Meigs	996	3167	814	3170	557	3449	1398	2706	4074
Mercer	189	1982	238	1836	648	1473	1028	1058	2220
Miami	971	2776	692	2869	550	3106	2247	1483	3941
Monroe	312	2796	350	2548	512	2476	1488	1545	3135
Montgomery	3345	3419	2205	3931	1377	5046	4937	1785	6893
Morgan	267	2877	167	2879	584	2504	1063	2023	3186
Morrow	351	2604	353	2503	193	2574	976	1932	2987
Muskingum	1028	4891	776	4867	834	4953	2829	3088	6081
Noble	78	2586	159	2766	136	2816	593	2222	2599
Ottawa	942	730	50	1043	217	1362	1262	380	1671
Paulding	290	694	179	739	118	848	330	646	1003
Perry	218	2598	336	2733	224	2958	1319	1892	3265
Pickaway	670	2607	675	2216	1065	2136	1857	1427	3372
Pike	389	1363	213	1416	301	1491	698	1019	1787
Portage	1586	2043	817	2345	227	3884	1304	1913	3530
Preble	487	2255	434	2177	429	2115	1611	1154	2847
Putnam	426	1938	318	1623	409	1531	1120	904	2156
Richland	1333	3418	748	3457	355	4213	2197	2361	4839
Ross	936	3135	805	3078	1167	2925	2194	1843	4127
Sandusky	224	3447	206	3346	272	3395	2122	1527	3714
Scioto	970	2818	715	2183	1130	2564	1732	2068	3867
Seneca	688	4227	467	4279	281	4559	2903	2225	5016
Shelby	807	969	667	[illegible]	209	1541	1192	714	1853
Stark	3804	5521	2802	6039	590	8617	4160	4319	9428
Summit	2112	2774	1438	3187	439	4194	2415	2597	5004
Trumbull	1735	1370	977	4314	351	5162	2215	3490	5848
Tuscarawas	1540	3492	1133	3788	434	4467	2465	2522	5068
Union	375	2870	228	2902	287	2912	1410	1826	3281
Van Wert	210	2231	189	2141	557	1776	1207	1117	2170
Vinton	218	1795	167	1792	207	1784	712	1171	2036
Warren	673	3285	569	3144	446	3403	2061	1291	4055
Washington	680	4266	473	4247	413	[illegible]	1878	2925	5006
Wayne	1119	4980	699	5124	514	5443	2907	3117	6297
Williams	482	2002	393	1922	197	2252	1243	1203	2484
Wood	597	3163	557	2987	391	3374	1580	1774	3886
Wyandot	385	2113	461	2137	216	2425	1377	1305	2757
Totals	102885	250169	73615	259415	45416	296638	172252	179538	361480
Majorities		147283		185803		251224		7288	

REMINGTON,

Sewing Machines, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the BEST COMBINATION of good qualities, namely: *Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with* PERFECT LOCK STITCH.

It is a *Shuttle Machine* with *automatic* DROP FEED. DESIGN BEAUTIFUL and *construction very best*.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has received premiums at many Fairs throughout the United States, and without effort took the grand MEDAL OF PROGRESS—*the highest order of Medal* that was awarded at the late VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The REMINGTON WORKS also manufacture the new DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN, snap and positive action, with *patent joint check*, a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness—and the CELEBRATED REMINGTON RIFLES—ADOPTED BY NINE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS—and renowned throughout the world for Military, Hunting and Target purposes—ALL KINDS OF PISTOLS, Rifle Canes, METALLIC CARTRIDGES, &C.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—improved MOWING MACHINES, STEEL PLOWS, HOES, CULTIVATORS, COTTON GINS, IRON BRIDGES, &c. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars.

Branch Offices—294 Bowery, N. Y.; 281 Broadway, N. Y.; 285 State street, Chicago, Ill.; 181 Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.; 332 Washington St., Boston Mass.; 406 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

ILION, NEW YORK

COUNTY DITCH NO. 93.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lucas County have apportioned the cost of constructing County Ditch No. 93, and the expense of locating the same. The Ditch is to be 10 feet wide on top, 3 feet wide on the bottom, to be 3 feet deep at the road at west end of ditch, and to be dug with an even grade on bottom of Ditch, running out at a point 40 rods east of road, to zero. The cost of location to be paid into the County Treasury on or before September 1st, 1874, and the Ditch to be finished on or before September 1st, 1874.

The following schedule shows the No. of Ditch Section, No. of Rods Apportioned to Each Landholder, &c., &c.:

No. of Ditch Section	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Rods Apportioned	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Names of Land Owners.	Lucas County	Jacob Brundly	Henry Schmetter	Levan J. Birkenthal	Abraham Zeigler
Description of Lands.	County Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Range	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Town	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Section	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Cubic Yards	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cost of Location	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cost of Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Commissioners will hear any objections to the above apportionment which may be offered, in writing, on Monday, August 3d, 1874.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio, Toledo, July 1st, 1874.

School Furniture.

265 Summit St.

The Subscriber is Agent for

ANDREWS

Patent School Desks and Seats

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

School Officers are invited to call and examine Samples of Furniture and get prices of same.

J. V. MONTGOMERY,

STOVES AND RANGES

265 Summit Street, - - TOLEDO

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York.

DR. GOFF will give $50 reward for any case of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, PRIVATE or FEMALE DISEASE that his remedies cannot cure. Office established in 1850. Twenty thousand cases cured with these remedies. Medicines sent by mail or express. Treatment one month, $5; two months, $8. Give full symptoms of the case. Consultation free. Address Dr. A. C. GOFF, Syracuse, N. Y.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN containing descriptions and rules for the treatment of Heart Disease, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, etc., will be sent free of charge to any one sending their address to DRS. S. S. FITCH & SON, 714 Broadway, New York.

"WHISKY" AND MIDNIGHT," sent for stamp W. EVANS & CO., Hart's Falls, N. Y.

Northwestern Normal School,

FOSTORIA, SENECA CO., OHIO.

First Term, Fifth Year, Commences Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1874, and continues 10 weeks.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Normal School heretofore conducted so successfully at Republic, Seneca County, Ohio, has been REMOVED TO FOSTORIA, and, under the same management, will be permanently located at the latter place.

The Northeastern Ohio Normal School of Inland, Summit County, has been merged into the School at Fostoria, and its Associate Principal, G. F. Bu[illegible], will be a Teacher in the Northwestern.

OUR PURPOSE.—Is to make the Normal School a Permanent Practical, Thorough and Progressive Institution for the masses, irrespective of partisan or sectarian proclivities, and to give to it our best energies and most assiduous attention.

WANTED.—The Name, Postoffice, County and State of every young lady or gentleman in Northern Ohio, Southern Michigan or Northern Indiana, who desires to take a Teachers' or Business Course, or complete a general course of study in a thorough, economical and speedy manner.

Send for catalogue and circulars.

J. FRAISE RICHARD, Principal,
Fostoria, Ohio.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

STEBBINS'

NEW MAP OF OHIO,

—AND A—

Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE, one year for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2.50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2.25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio.

The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern portion of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

LOCKE & JONES.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1874

Terms of Subscription.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

One Copy, one year............75 cents
Clubs of Ten or upward....60 "

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

One Copy, one year..............$1.00
Clubs at the same rates, with the usual commissions to Agents.

American Farm Journal and Locke's National Monthly, one year............$1.50

American Farm Journal and Blade, one year............$2.25

Locke's National Monthly and Blade, one year............$2.50

Farm Journal, Locke's National Monthly and Blade, all three, one year............$3.00

THE WEEKLY BLADE!

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year..............$2.00
Clubs of Five..............$1.75 each
" Ten or more......1.50 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, or Express, pre-paid, and in REGISTERED LETTERS at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

WE WILL INVARIABLY DEDUCT COSTS OF COLLECTING SAME.

We Cannot Assume the Risk of Money Sent in Open Mail.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.—In ordering address paper changed, ALWAYS give BOTH addresses, name Post Office now and the one you wish the paper sent to.

In making renewals of subscriptions, state date old subscription *expires*.

Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

Rates of Advertising.

PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)
Ordinary advertisements..............75 cents.
Special Notices..............85 "
Editorial or Business Notices......$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch.

The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts ½ per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

The Campaign of 1874.

The campaign of the coming autumn promises to be one of unusual interest and importance. Congressmen are to be elected throughout the country to fill seats in the Forty-fourth Congress. The questions of Currency, Cheap Transportation, and Farmers' Rights are to be met and passed upon, and other issues of paramount interest are to be decided.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

will devote especial attention to all the prominent issues of the fall campaign, while it will continue to go on improving and perfecting all other departments of general interest. In order to do our share toward Republican success everywhere, and to place the BLADE in every family, we will send it

FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS,

with an *extra copy* to any one sending us a club of six. Remember that for the campaign, under this offer, any club agent can get

SEVEN COPIES AT THREE DOLLARS

four months. Send in orders at once for the coming campaign. This offer will remain good till farther notice.

A NEW OFFER.

WHEREAS, with the September number the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will begin a new volume, and with the improvements it has recently undergone and those now in contemplation, it promises to be the MOST VALUABLE as well as the CHEAPEST agricultural monthly published,

NOW, THEREFORE,

In order that it may be placed in the hands of every family in the land; to every NEW subscriber sending us SEVENTY-FIVE cents, we will mail the June, July and August numbers FREE.

This offer will remain good until the first of October for all new subscriptions beginning with volume five of the JOURNAL.

☞ The Chicago *Advance* thus concludes an article on the report of the Plymouth Church Committee:

> And it was still further unfortunate, for the appearance of candor, that even Mr. Moulton, a member of the Plymouth Society, which was represented by one-half of the Committee, was denied a hearing, especially when, just before, the chairman of the meeting had announced that if any one had any objection to make to the report, "let him speak, or forever hold his peace." The behavior of Plymouth Church on this occasion shows that their intense enthusiasm ran away with their good judgment. Had a more judicious course been adopted in the trial of the parties concerned—one which would have avoided the inevitable distrust attaching to the method pursued—we might now have reached the end of the dreadful chapter. As it is, however, we fear, from present appearances, that the whole matter will have to be traversed again, and regularly issued in the established courts. With all good people, we have an unspeakable longing to see a speedy and utter end given to the horrible scandal, which for these eight weeks past has been dragging its noisome trail along, and poisoning the thought of the country. The surest way of burying the foul serpent, beyond the possibility of resuscitation, is, while about it, to make sure work of the killing.

☞ NASBY has been making another effort for peace and harmony at the South, the result of which he gives in another column. Though laboring earnestly to bring about a union of the conflicting elements, he found the colored population unreasonable and wayward to an unprecedented degree. The present condition of affairs in some of the Southern States is most graphically portrayed in his letter.

☞ MRS. TILTON says she does not think of instituting a suit for divorce, and conveys the impression that she expects to live with her husband again.

THE NASBY LETTERS.

The celebrated Nasby Letters will be made a prominent feature of the campaign BLADE of the present autumn. Send fifty cents and get a copy for four months.

THE WEEK.

MARSHAL JEWELL, the new Postmaster General, has taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties.—Secretary BRISTOW has issued a call for 3,000,000 of the 5-20 bonds, which will be redeemed on or before December 1st, 1874. This is now the eleventh call for the 5-20 bonds and will make an aggregate of 15,000,000 called in.—The Expedition sent out by the United States to observe the transit of Venus, arrived safely at Capetown, South Africa, on the 5th inst. Capetown, already celebrated as the point of noted astronomical observations by HERSCHEL, was a royal observatory and a magnetic observatory, both erected by the British. A Washington dispatch states that $1,754,000 has been issued National Banks since the new currency law went into effect.—Recent dispatches intimate a change in the head of the U. S. Secret Service Bureau, though no one is yet named as a successor to WHITELY. The branch office at New York has been closed and the effects removed to Washington.

Governor OSBORN, of Kansas, has addressed an urgent letter to the President asking for aid to protect the frontier settlers of Kansas from the Indians. He states that sixteen citizens of that State have been murdered since the middle of last June. A conference regarding the unhappy state of affairs in Louisiana and other Southern States, was held at the headquarters of the War Department in Washington on the 3d. The Attorney General subsequently prepared a circular addressed to United States Marshals and District Attorneys throughout the South containing instructions to those officials which embody the views of the President and Secretary of War. The document which we give in full elsewhere, calls upon these officers to use all possible energy and dispatch to detect and punish the perpetrators of recent outrages. The President has also addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, given in the same connection, in which he directs the latter to consult with the Attorney-General and so order the dispatch of troops as to render them available in case of any future necessity.—In this connection it may be stated that Gov. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons implicated in the murder of the Republican officers of the Parish of Red River, in that State.

The past week has been largely devoted to Conventions in various parts of the country. Among the number we note the Convention of Insurance Commissioners at Detroit, the Malsters Convention at Niagara Falls, the National Board of Steamboat men at Buffalo, the lumber men of Northern Minnesota at Stillwater, Minn., and the Peoples' Freight Railroad Company at Mt. Vernon, O. Notes of these various proceedings are given in our news columns.—At Mystic Park, Boston, on the second, Goldsmith Maid performed the remarkable feat of beating her own time by three-quarters of a second, trotting a mile in 2:14.—The Western Union Telegraph Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent.—The colored people of Boston held an indignation meeting on the 3d, regarding the Southern outrages.—The Erie (Pa.) Conference of the M. E. Church was held at Erie last week, Bishop PECK presiding.—Fuller returns from the Vermont election show the election of PECK, (Rep.) by about 12,000. In the Second District DENNISON (Ind.) is elected over POLAND, (Rep.), by something more than 1,000.—The Centennial of the assembling of Congress at Philadelphia was celebrated in that city on the 5th inst. with appropriate ceremonies. Vice President WILSON was present, and a letter of regret was read from the President, who was unable to attend.

We give elsewhere lengthy telegrams and extracts from the Southern press calculated to show the condition of affairs after the recent outbreaks and to these we refer our readers. Our summary of political news shows the Congressional and other political conventions held during the past week, and the summary of foreign news will be found very full and interesting.

☞ ORIN MCFERRIN, of Lakeville, Mo., finds no campaign document like a Nasby letter. He says: "I can hardly get a Democrat to endure long enough for me to read him a 'Nasby letter.' They will not stand fire."

☞ It is claimed as an excuse for Southern outrages that carpet-baggers have ruled and ruined some of the Southern States. While it may be true that grievous wrongs have been committed by some who have gained power in the Southern States, we cannot see how the crimes of carpet-baggers can justify the firing into negro churches, slaughtering men, women and children indiscriminately.

☞ "I AM AN OLD SUBSCRIBER of the BLADE" writes E. A. STEWART, of Millbury, O., and I shall continue to be, as long as it is so outspoken in favor of right and so prompt in exposing wrong in any party.

☞ In his speech before the New Jersey Republican Convention, Senator FRELINGHUYSEN said: "The people of this country are quiet; I hope there will not be any occasion for their being aroused; but if the rights of these men (the freedmen), who are true to us, are not respected, the present quiet is the lull that precedes a storm." [Prolonged cheers.]

☞ JOSEPH ISLER writes from Mantua Station, Ohio, "Times are close, but I don't want to do without the BLADE. I like it so well that I hope to be able to take the FARM JOURNAL and NATIONAL MONTHLY soon."

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

Our form of government presents many very intricate questions for solution—questions which, but for our free schools and the general intelligence which results therefrom, could only be decided by war. The most delicate questions, and those which have less of precedent upon which to base a decision, grow out of the relations of the States to the General Government. Just the extent of a State's independence is not clearly defined. There are those who claim that each State has absolute and unreserved control over its domestic affairs—that it may protect the lives and property of its citizens only when and where it pleases to do so, and that it may or may not be an offense to intimidate voters by persecutions and outrages on account of their political opinions.

Just at this time, throughout the Southern States, men are being murdered for no other reason than that they are loyal to the General Government and vote the Republican ticket. It is boldly proclaimed that these murders are perpetrated for the purpose of intimidating those who will not vote the Democratic ticket, thereby enabling the Democratic party to control the elections, seize the State governments, and send Democrats to Congress. State authorities have encouraged these outrages by showing either indisposition or incapacity to punish the guilty. This raises a question as to the duty of the General Government. Has it the right to interfere and protect loyal citizens, in States which fail to afford such protection, in the exercise of their rights and duties? Is it the duty of the General Government to guarantee political freedom and civil rights to citizens, and enforce respect for this guarantee on the part of the States? Where a State refuses to punish those who murder men because they are loyal to the General Government and vote the Republican ticket, is it the duty of the General Government to interfere and protect its loyal subjects against these outrages?

These are the questions now agitating this country, and there are those who claim that the General Government has no right to enter a State for the exercise of the authority requisite to enforce law and protect peaceable and law-abiding citizens against those who would rob and murder them on account of their loyalty and political opinions. It is claimed that if men object to that kind of treatment they should leave the States where they are thus persecuted, and seek homes where they can exercise their political and civil rights without molestation. But this doctrine, it will be seen, leads to the establishment of anti-republican forms of government within our Republic. As well might a State resolve itself into an empire, or a kingdom, and claim freedom from interference on the part of the General Government.

In our opinion, every citizen of this Government is entitled to protection in the exercise of political and civil rights, except in cases of crime. If a State will not afford this protection, the General Government must assert its authority and protect its citizens. Not only this, but when a State permits such outrages to go unpunished, or fails to use all proper means to secure and punish the offenders, the General Government should make such State account for its disloyalty. A man must not be regarded as an outlaw, fit only to be shot down at sight, because he is loyal to the Government, and the State which permits its citizens to be thus treated, must be made to account for its rebellious spirit. There can be no safety in any other policy. While each State should be granted the largest possible liberty, the lives and property of citizens must not be sacrificed, with the consent of State authorities, because of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the principles of the Republican party.

President GRANT, therefore, will be sustained by the people in the exercise of such means as may be necessary to stop what are known as "Southern Outrages." Loyalty to the Government must not be a crime in this country, neither must a member of the White Men's Democratic party be licensed to shoot men down like dogs because they vote the Republican ticket.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

This low-priced magazine continues to grow in public favor, and at present has a circulation unequaled by any dollar publication in the country. The October number will contain a new story by JAS. MAURICE THOMPSON; sketches of Summer travel by BLANCHE SHAW and MARY L. CLOUGH; the second paper on the problem of co-operation, and other articles, stories, poems, etc., written especially for its columns. The paper upon co-operation treats of the profits of wholesale and retail dealers in various merchandise, and gives figures carefully prepared by a business man of extended experience, showing the tax levied by the various middle men through whose hands pass the products consumed by the farming community and others. Our agricultural readers will find in this article alone information worth far more than a year's subscription to the MONTHLY, while the forthcoming numbers will contain matter equally valuable. Specimen copies sent for ten cents; subscription price only one dollar per year.

☞ Poor LAURA BERRY, of Carson, Nev., was a bright girl and had cultivated her powers of memory until she was the wonder of the place. Within three weeks she committed to memory three hundred pages of history and two hundred of natural philosophy. During the recitation of the last of this vast accumulation, she fell senseless to the floor. Those who would strain the young mind beyond its powers of endurance should take warning.

☞ And this is what a paper in Indiana has to say of the Campaign BLADE:

> The Toledo BLADE continues as spicy and as fresh as ever. This is the most popular campaign paper ever published.—*Edinburg (Ind.) Watchman.*

The Campaign BLADE is sent to any address four months on receipt of fifty cents, or seven copies for three dollars. Try a copy for four months, and you will extend your subscription to a year afterward.

TOOMBS AND STEPHENS RECONCILED.

The bitter and vindictive quarrel which existed between those two famous leaders of the defunct Confederacy is announced by the Southern press as at an end, the belligerents having through a political love feast prepared by their friends, mutually partaken of the paschal lamb of peace and agreed to lie in love and harmony, and bury the hatchet so deep that it can by no possibility be unearthed. Great rejoicing exists among the peacemakers in consequence, who evidently look upon this event in the light of a great public blessing. The Atlanta *Herald*, in a congratulatory editorial thereon, says it has received the good news from "General TOOMBS himself, and knows it to be absolute, complete and entirely honorable to both parties," while it is authorized to state, that "General TOOMBS is as ready to maintain the honor of Mr. STEPHENS as his own, and that it is "wholly unnecessary that the public should be admitted to the particular terms of this sentiment," which indicates that some compensation was exchanged between the contestants as the price of peace. But what it is necessary for the dear public to know is that "mutual explanations rectified the misunderstanding and restored the parties to their old fraternal relations, without a solitary harsh memory or feeling of bitterness. Each felt the same affection for and confidence in each other as of old, and Gen. TOOMBS avowed his entire readiness and eager desire to be sponsor and champion of the integrity of Mr. STEPHENS in the matter as his own. We make this statement by his authority, and we add on our own, that on both sides the affair has demonstrated as punctilious an honor and as brotherly a sentiment as ever inspired two large-hearted and noble men."

Verily, how lovely it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. Like inharmonious and incompatible conjugal partners, after a reconciliation, they will now probably be exceedingly sweet and amiable to each other until some old wound is opened afresh, when another chivalrous battle may be expected, and if the parties live sufficiently long, another dramatic scene of public forgiveness, love making embraces, and an eternal reconciliation.

WHAT TO AVOID.

Few people are aware of the enormous amount of money pledged to be paid on the life insurance policies held in this country. And few know anything of the enormous amount actually paid every year by our life insurance companies to widows, orphans, and other depandants, who, without this assistence, would be left in utter destitution. The figures representing these vast sums are so incomprehensible as not to be appreciated by ordinary minds. Here are a few of them:

Amount pledged by life insurance companies in the United States is about		$2,100,000,000
Presents assets held by these companies		360,000,000
Surplus held by companies, estimate based on mortality table, with compound interest computation at 4 or 4½ per cent		49,000,000
Cash paid on policies that became claims in 1873	$26,300,000	
Cash paid in dividends to policy holders in 1873	19,400,000	
		45,720,000
Number of policies now in force in the United States, about 850,000.		

It may be said that the growth of this business indicates the increase of domestic comfort and national prosperity; and a business of such magnitude and of such an honorable character, should command encouragement from all classes of men on account of its probabilities and possibilities in the future of the country. There is room for an immense increase of life insurance, for although the business is already great, although it distributed, last year, more than forty-five million dollars to the policy-holders and their heirs—only a small fraction of insurable persons now hold policies. The business has been somewhat checked by the stagnant condition of all commercial affairs. But on the return of general prosperity, the tide will rise again, men will seek for the protection of life insurance, and the experience of the past will suggest to our companies greater caution in the future. Our most successful companies, such as the Equitable Life Assurance Society and others which stand in the front rank, have permanently established themselves by a skill in financial management, by an essential knowledge of the business, by a great care in the selection of risks, and by an honorable dealing with policy-holders.

This matter is alluded to for the purpose of suggesting to inquirers that all is not insurance that bears the name. Hence the wisdom of choosing a well-established life insurance company in which to place your confidence. The large companies are exercising great care in the selection of lives to insure, and the importance of this action cannot be over-estimated. Upon it rests the stability of the whole fabric of life insurance. As the law of general average necessarily bears unequally upon the best lives, the injustice and hazard of overstepping the proper line of demarcation between sound and unsound lives is so apparent that any company habitually doing this should be avoided by all persons seeking a life insurance.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

The cheapest agricultural reading furnished by any publication in the land is that contained in the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL. The new volume opens with most flattering prospects, and subscriptions are coming in at a rate entirely unprecedented. The new features are such as will commend it to every reader, and the management promise to furnish the most varied and instructive original reading matter regardless of cost.

New subscribers who send in their names for one year, prior to the first of October, will have the June, July and August number sent them free, on payment of the usual subscription price, seventy-five cents. No better opportunity will offer anywhere for obtaining first-class reading matter.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans met in convention at Lyceum Hall Wednesday and nominated a county ticket. There was a full attendance, and the best of feeling prevailed. Mr. E. W. LENDERSON, who has for two terms so faithfully and acceptably served as County Auditor, was re-nominated by acclamation—a deserved compliment to a competent, efficient, and trustworthy public servant. Mr. JOHN S. KOUNTS, ex-Treasurer, was nominated for Recorder by acclamation. His service in the army and his faithfulness as a public officer, entitle him to this flattering compliment. For Commissioner, Mr. JAMES B. MARSDEN, of Waterville township, was nominated on the third ballot. He is a staunch Republican, a good citizen, and will make a capable and an efficient officer. For Infirmary Director, BENJAMIN F. MALLETT, of Washington township, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the county, was nominated. J. L. STRATTON received the nomination for County Surveyor, and a better selection could not have been made. The ticket is a good one. There is not a flaw in it. Now let every Republican in the county buckle on his armor and do his whole duty. Lucas county should give twelve hundred majority this fall for every man on the Republican ticket.

☞ The Democracy of the Tenth Congressional District have nominated Judge GEORGE E. SENEY, of Tiffin, as their candidate for Congress. This is probably as strong a nomination as they could have made without taking a candidate outside of Seneca county. FOSTER will carry more than his party vote in Seneca, where both candidates reside, as against SENEY or any other man, and in the other counties he will have a decided advantage over his competitor, his acquaintance being more extensive and his personal popularity very great. Had the Democrats taken a candidate from one of the other counties, they might have secured a little local strength which they cannot now have. FOSTER's chances for election are good, but his friends must not be idle.

☞ The *Democrat and Herald* says FRANK HURD "represents the laborers." What a representative of laboring men! FRANK HURD never performed a day's work in his life, and never entertained a feeling or sentiment in common with laboring men. He belongs emphatically to the "Southern chivalry" class of society, with sympathies strongly in favor of slavery. PRATT, on the contrary, was brought up on a farm, chopped wood to earn money to pay for his own education, and is emphatically a man of the people, with all his sympathies, interests and principles in harmony with the industrial classes.

☞ In our local columns will be found a statement, by General HILL, President of the Toledo Board of Education, of interest to the Boards of Education in Adams, Washington, Manhattan, and Oregon townships. It points out the manner in which the School districts, or parts of districts, within the recently extended limits of Toledo, can be properly placed within the jurisdiction of the Toledo Board of Education. The Toledo Board, and the people living within the annexed territory, are anxious for early action, and there is no reason why there should be delay in making this transfer.

☞ JOHN P. NORRIS, of Slash, Ind., dropped the BLADE for a time, but writes renewing his subscription. This is what he says: "I have tried several other papers since I discontinued the BLADE, but none of them suit me politically, morally and religiously, as well as did your paper." And so the testimony of witnesses varies in words, but in thought is as the voice of one man.

WHAT ARE ENGLISH CHANNEL SHOES?—All sewed shoes have the seam that unites sole and upper sunk into a channel cut in the bottom of the sole. This channel has generally been cut in from the edge, leaving a flimsy lip that soon turns up and makes a ragged sole. In England they cut this channel from the surface, as in hand-sewed shoes, and the lip cannot turn up. This channel cannot be cut in poor leather; and thus indicates a good article. A dark line running round the sole near the edge shows where the English Channel is cut.

☞ In answer to scores of letters of inquiry, we state: 1. The Fifth Gift Concert of the Kentucky Public Library will positively take place November 30th, 1874, and there will be no postponement. 2. No matter whether all the tickets are sold or not, the drawing will be full, and the capital prize will be $250,000. Save us the trouble of writing letters, good friends, and for information concerning this matter, drop a line to Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, Louisville, Ky. You will receive full particulars by return of mail. Please spare us.

Many a downcast soul whose life was made burdensome by metal Spring Trusses, has been restored to life's enjoyment by the use of The New Elastic Truss, which is worn with perfect ease night and day, retaining the rupture safely at all times, and is not taken off till a permanent cure is effected. Sold at a moderate price, and sent by mail to all parts of the country by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.

INDIANA NEWS.

Vigo county is debt $138,294.56.

There are now 150 schools in Laporte county.

Kendallville has a case of nest-hiding in high life.

Goshen will have another course of lectures this fall and winter.

Two divorce suits in the next term of the Tipton Court involve $35,000 alimony.

A farmer ner Terre Haute this year produced over $1,000 worth of grapes from three acres of ground.

A Mishawaka tailor shop was burglarized of $500 worth of goods last Thursday. Most of the goods were found secreted in a haystack.

John Andrews, of Brazil, says the Terre Haute *Express*, who has been missing for six months, having gone West to locate lands belonging to a coal company in which he is interested, has turned up alive and well. His family has received a letter, stating as the reason for his silence that he has been unable to get at the mails. Dunlap, who went in search of him three months ago, is still missing.

THE HENRY COUNTY PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The people of Henry county, irrespective of party, who are opposed to the robberies of the treasury which have characterized the rule of the Ring, met in convention at Napoleon on Saturday, and nominated the following ticket:

Auditor—John Cowdrick, (Dem.)
Commissioner—Daniel Yarnell, (Rep.)
Sheriff—Jesse Overhues, (Dem.)
Recorder—James Reid, (Rep.)
Infirmary Director—Jacob Smith, (Dem.)
Prosecuting Attorney—B. E. Sheldon, (Rep.)
Surveyor—George E. Webster, (Dem.)

This ticket embraces the names of some of Henry county's best men. It is nominated by the people, irrespective of party, for the purpose of securing an honest administration of county affairs. It is, in short, an effort on the part of the people to overthrow and get rid of those who have been for years robbing the tax-payers of that county. The ticket selected is not only worthy of support on account of the personal merits of each candidate, but it should be supported by every voter who favors honesty and economy as cardinal virtues in the management of public business. The tax-payers of Henry county have been robbed for a series of years to an alarming extent, and those who have stolen their money, for the purpose of concealing past thefts and to secure opportunities for further peculations in the future, are struggling hard to maintain control of the purse-strings of that county. But an outraged people have resolved to defend themselves against further wrongs at the hands of the Ring, and in October they will render a verdict of no uncertain character.

THE HENRY COUNTY TREASURY

Our advices from Henry county indicate most astonishing revelations in connection with the Democratic management of county affairs during the past eight years. County orders have been redeemed, sold again, and again redeemed, and thus used over and over again, robbing the Treasury of large amounts of money. The books have been destroyed and every possible effort made to conceal the thefts, but the examining committee have secured sufficient positive evidence to send the guilty parties to Columbus for a series of years. In addition to stealing, forgeries have been committed, which can be clearly demonstrated in a Court of justice. The extent of the loss to the tax-payers cannot be accurately ascertained, owing to the skill of the plunderers in concealing their operations, but the committee have succeeded in tracing out the loss to the county of over one hundred thousand dollars, with strong evidence of further peculations. Under such circumstances it is not remarkable that the honest people of the county should unite to overthrow those who have been stealing the public money. The wonder is that the Democratic leaders can find enough followers to make up a ticket to run in the interest of the Ring thieves.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the *Democrat and Herald* of this city, are disposed to defend their nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge GILMORE, from the charges made by the Hamilton *Telegraph*. Neither paper undertakes to deny the charge of habitual drunkenness. Indeed, it would be folly for them to do so, since his habits in that respect are too well known to admit of denial. He may be a competent lawyer, a kind-hearted man, and all that, but who thinks an habitual drunkard a fit person to act as a member of our highest State Court? Who would feel safe in entrusting the decision of an important case to a bench composed of drunken men? Would it not be more creditable for Democratic journals to demand the withdrawal of GILMORE from the ticket, than to undertake the task of convincing voters that drunkenness is a virtue, especially in a Judge of the Supreme Court?

THE NEW COUNTY TREASURER.

R. CUMMINGS, Esq., entered upon his duties as County Treasurer yesterday. He is the first Democrat elected to office in this county for several years. A peculiar state of affairs led to his election—a condition of things which will probably never again occur; hence, his entering upon the duties devolving upon the County Treasurer affords little encouragement for his political associates. Mr. C. is a prominent and highly respected business man of this city, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of people of all parties. That he will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of the office of County Treasurer, we have not a doubt.

DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

After a thorough examination of the books of the County Treasurer's office yesterday by the new Treasurer, he voluntarily presented the outgoing Treasurer the following:

> TOLEDO, O., Sept. 7, 1874.
>
> Upon taking possession of the Treasurer's Office, as the successor of John S. Kountz, Esq., I take pleasure in saying that upon examination of his accounts and books, I find them to have been well kept and in excellent condition. R. CUMMINGS, Treasurer.

Mr. CUMMINGS is a judge of the manner in which books should be kept, and this unsolicited testimony from him is very creditable to Ex-Treasurer KOUNTZ, who leaves the office with the confidence and good wishes of all.

☞ McMAHON, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Dayton district, on receiving the nomination, told the convention he would not accept it unless entirely satisfactory to Judge JORDAN and Judge MEEKER, to whom he had given a pledge that he would not be a candidate. How much more honorable was this than the course pursued by FRANK HURD, who pledged himself to support ASHLEY, and thereby induced Judge POTTER and Governor ASHLEY to enter the field as candidates for the nomination, when he slipped in between them and got the delegates outside of Toledo to nominate him.

☞ Seventeen of the thirty-eight Democratic counties in this State, outside of Hamilton, voted against license. This fact was not known when the Democrats undertook to make the license question a party issue.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

Meeting of the Directors of the Agricultural Society.

The Directors of the Lucas County Agricultural Society held a meeting Saturday morning in the Auditor's office.

Mr. EDWARD UPTON, the President, in the chair, and Mr. ANSON TROWBRIDGE acted as Secretary.

The special business of the meeting was stated to be making preparations for the coming fair.

After some general remarks in regard to what was needed, Mr. A. B. WAITE was appointed a committee to have the Floral Hall paved with brick.

Mr. ANSON TROWBRIDGE was put in charge of the business of leasing the houses on the grounds.

A resolution was passed giving the ex-presidents and ex-secretaries of the society the right of free admission to the Fair.

Mr. R. C. Thompson read the special act passed last year to enable the Commissioners of Lucas county to levy a tax, for the purpose of purchasing and improving additional grounds for the Lucas County Agricultural Society. The bill provides for the submission to the people of this county a proposition to levy a tax of three-tenths of a mill a year, for five years, to purchase such grounds.

Mr. Thompson proceeded to advocate the scheme at some length. He said that there was little doubt but that the State Fair would be retained permanently in Columbus. It would be desirable, therefore, to have a District Fair in this section of the State, the same as those held at Dayton and Cleveland. This county would offer superior advantages for the location of such a Fair. Its location was central, and its advantages were great in other ways. He thought the vote should be taken this Fall. He felt that it was pretty certain to be successful. All the papers in the county had expressed their approval of the project, and with this and the influence of the Agricultural Society, it could be carried through.

A prolonged discussion followed, and the prices of the available land in the vicinity was canvassed. It appeared that the tract of Mr. Jones could be bought at $1,000 to $1,200 per acre, by taking 10 or 12 acres. Mr. Keeler's tract could be bought for $1,000 per acre, in any quantity desired, while that of Mr. Upton could not be obtained for less than $1,500 per acre.

Mr. Thomas Secor made a motion that the question of levying a tax be submitted to the people at the next election. Carried.

On motion of J. C. Messer, Mr. Lenderson was appointed a committee to bring the action of the Directors to the notice of the County Commissioners.

Mr. Hamilton was appointed a committee to procure a show case for the dairy products.

Mr. S. S. Norton moved that Mr. Ketcham be appointed a committee to have an artesian well bored upon the grounds. Carried.

On motion, Mr. Messer was appointed a committee of one to erect a sed 100 feet long and 20 feet wide, for the display of vegetables.

Considerable discussion ensued over the vexed question of "Gateage," and who are entitled to free admission.

Mr. Buck offered a resolution to the effect that after the first day, no person shall be admitted to the grounds without a badge or ticket. Carried.

This did not close the discussion at all, but it went on for an indefinite time longer. It did not seem to give satisfaction, or cover the whole ground.

Mr. Lenderson offered the following:

Resolved, That the matter of free entrance to the fair grounds be restricted to the exhibitors and necessary assistants to care for goods exhibited, and that the executive board be requested to give the necessary instructions to the gate-keepers, and to furnish, through the Secretary, such rules for the admittance for exhibitors as shall be satisfactory to the gate-keeper, that such exhibitors or assistants are entitled to entrance, and that the entrance to assistants be restricted to 9 o'clock of the second day of the fair, and after three o'clock of the last day.

This was adopted.

Important Action of the County Commissioners.

At the recent meeting of the Directors of the Lucas County Agricultural Society, it was decided to ask the County Commissioners to allow the people to vote upon the question of appropriating money to buy additional land for fair grounds, as provided for by a special act of the Legislature passed at its last session. A resolution to that effect was passed, and Auditor LENDERSON appointed a committee of one to bring the same to the attention of the Commissioners. This he did this morning, and the Commissioners passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in accordance with the request of the Board of Directors of the Lucas County Agricultural Society, based on the act of the General Assembly, passed April 18th, 1874, the Commissioners of Lucas county direct that the question of levying a tax for a term of years, not exceeding five, a sum sufficient, not exceeding three-tenths of a mill on the dollar; for each of said years, for the purpose of purchasing and improving additional grounds for the Lucas County Agricultural Society, be submitted to the electors of Lucas county at the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1874, to be voted for in accordance with the aforesaid act passed April 18, 1874.

CAR THIEVES CAUGHT.—Last Saturday night as train No. 47 was leaving Elyria, bound West over the L. S. & M. S. Ry., one of the brakemen found that brakes were set on the train, and at once notified Conductor DEAL, who suspecting something, instructed a search through the train, and when approaching Norwalk, a car was found open with three men in it. One of them escaped, but DEAL and his men succeeded in capturing the other two, and placed them in charge of an officer at Norwalk to await trial. They had boots and other articles of stolen property when arrested. DEAL is entitled to credit for his action in this affair, and the manner in which the capture was made would do credit to an expert.

SILVER CAROLS.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of those interested in music for the young, to the new day school song book, SILVER CAROLS, just published in this city by W. W. Whitney. It has a Theoretical Department which is short, simple and practical; a department of "Songs for general use in the school-room," which are bright, cheerful and easy; a "Song and Chorus Department" of *sparkling melodies* for *special occasions* and the *home circle*, which have been arranged with great care. No "fill-up" characterizes the pages of SILVER CAROLS, and all who examine it will agree that the matter is well chosen and skillfully arranged.

Another Banker Nominated for Congress.

Democracy is unhappy in its denunciations; its political curses become political chickens that go home to roost.

After a thirty-six hours' fight at Lima, over a Congressman, the Democracy nominated A. V. Rice, of Putnam county, a banker, and the managing man of the firm of C. H. Rice & Co., bankers, at Ottawa, Putnam county, Ohio.

So these Democrats who profess to hate bankers as the Devil hates holy water, and who abuse them without restraint to please the organized ignorance of which their party is largely composed, yet nominate them for Congress upon all suitable occasions.

And the Bank destroying Democracy of Ohio, in the two Congressional districts composed of the boasted backbone Democratic counties of Ohio, presents the spectacle of having nominated a bank president in one district and a bank cashier and manager in the other.

The party has neither decency nor sense of shame, or these things would never occur to cover it with contempt.—*Bucyrus Journal.*

The Medina *Gazette* learns that W. W. Pancoast, the defaulting bank cashier of that place, is in Antwerp. He has written to engage legal talent to defend him, and says he is worth $125,000.

The Nasby Letters.

The Troubles in Kentucky—An Attempt to Co-Operate with the Negroes—The Failure and why.

CONFEDERATE X ROADS }
(wich is in the State uv Kentucky) }
Sept. 1, 1874. }

The nigger insurreckshun wich shook the Corners from centre to circumference, attracted the attenshun uv the Governor uv this noble State, and he come down to see ef suthin coodent be done to arrange the matter with a view uv hevin peece spred her white wings over this distracted seckshun. He didn't order any uv us arrested, for, ez a rool, nobody is ever arrested for murder in Kentucky but niggers and paupers, and he didn't deem it advisable to arrest any niggers, onless we insisted onto it, wich we didn't, for we claim to be able to fite our own battles with our oppressors, without the aid uv the State.

But the Governor did advise concilliashen and harmony. Said he:—

"Why can't yoo compermise with these people? Why can't yoo concede suthin to them, and they concede suthin to yoo, and work and live together in peece? It wood be better."

Bascom swore he'd be blest first, afore he'd affiliate with any nigger.

"Ain't yoo standin in yoor own lite?" replied the Governor. "Think uv it. Ef yoo wuz on good terms with them niggers, coodn't yoo hev em for customers at yoor bar?"

"I see," sed Bascom, "and hale the sejestion. They pay cash."

"And I see a politikle pint in it," I exclaimed joyfully. "Let em git to be regler customers uv Bascom's, and they'll all be Dimocrats in six months. No Republiken kin drink this likker and endoor."

And it wuz agreed that we shood ishoo a request to the niggers uv the Corners that, throwin aside all prejoodisses and all feelin that hed grown out uv the late oupleasantnis, ez well ez the recent small ones, they shood meet the white Democrisy in a People's Convenshun, and yoonite in politikle ackshen, with a view to hevin, hereafter, that peece and good feelin without wich no community cood be reely prosperous.

I wrote the call and it wuz sent out.

The niggers consulted over it and desided that it wuz wat they wanted, percisely. They expressed theirselves willin to forgit all that hed happened, and to co-operate with us in bringin about the era uv good feelin.

Accordingly a convheshun wuz called to nominate corporashen officers, to be composed uv citizens, irrespective uv color, assurin our colored fellow-citizens that they should come in with us on a fair and ekitable footin, and that they shood hev an even show with us in everything.

The day uv the convenshun the niggers wuz present in full force, and for prudenshel reasons it wuz deemed advisable that the whites shood also put in an appearance to an extent to over-balance em, wich we did.

For the sake uv effeck, I called a nigger preecher (who is a sort uv a leeder among 'em) to a seet on the platform and shook hands with him.

"I trust yoo are well," I sed corjilly.

"Tollable," sed he. "I haint got all the buck-shot out uv my shoulder yet, but de ole woman sez de balance will come out uv itself."

Issaker Gavitt hed drawd a beed on him the week afore.

After several speeches, in wich the Corners wuz congratulated on the prospeck uv peece, good will and harmony, nominashens wuz in order.

Issaker Gavitt promptly nominated G. W. Bascom for Mayor, wich wuz carried before the niggers hed a chance to say anything.

Then Deekin Pogram moved that Captain McPelter be yoonanimously nominated for Marshall, wich wuz put and carried before any discussion cood be hed.

At this pint, the nigger element in this Citizens' Convenshun commenced fermentin. The preecher rose and wanted to know, afore any other nominashens wuz made, just eggsactly wat a citizens' convenshen wuz. When the colored citizens wuz invited to partissipate, it wuz presoomed that there wood be some deference paid to em, and that—

He didn't get any furder, for I called him to order, and reprimanded him mildly for interdoosin topics calkelated to disturb the operashuns uv a convenshun called in the interest uv peece and harmony. Immejitly Cymon McGrath nominated for Constable Issaker Gavitt, wich wuz carried to wunst.

The nigger preecher rose wunst more, and insisted on bein heerd. He remarkt that the colored citizens hed bin invited to jine in a convenshun that wuz for peece. He wantid peece, and supposed that the offishels to be nominated wood be sich ez wood enshoor peece. But the perceedins didn't soot him much. Bascom hed bin nominated for Mayor. It wuz at Bascom's house that the raid on the colored people hed bin desided on, and Bascom partissipated in it. Capt. McPeiter hed bin nominated for Marshal. Capt. McPelter last Toosday killed a brother-in-law uv the speeker. Issaker Gavitt hed bin nominated for Constable. The speeker hed in his body that minit slugs from Issaker's shot gun. Ef the nominashens wuz to be all on one side—ef they wuz to be all Dimokrats, and all men wich hed bin persekooters of the colored people, why then—

Uv course, I coodent stand that kind uv incendiary talk; I stopt him with the simple statement that while we wanted peece, and quiet, and sich, and desired to do ekal and eggsact justice, we wuznt agoin to allow no niggers to interfere in any way that wuz oupleasant. And moreover—

I didn't git any further with my speech, for by the time I hed uttered the word "moreover," Issaker and Capt. McPelter hed become enraged to a degree that admitted uv no reason. They went for them niggers fearful. Issaker happened to be near the preecher, and he give him one under the left ear that wuz terrible, and that ended the harmony. The rest uv the white residents uv the Corners went for them niggers, and in less than ten minits all uv em wuz out uv that room, ceptin a dozen or more, who coodent git out owin to their injoories.

Uv course the effort to bring about peece and harmony with the niggers is a failyoor. They are onreasonable. When they object to wat we want it riles the Corners, and when the Corners is riled there is no use uv attemptin anything. The idea! To think that these people wood object to sich men ez Bascom, Issaker Gavitt and Capt. McPelter holdin offis! Wat kin be done with sich people? Wat sense is there in tryin to cooperate with em? Uv course we wanted peece and harmony and co-operashen, but uv course we never cood consent that a nigger cood be nominated for offis, or that a white man identified with em, cood be. I have bin informed sence, that these wretches intended to nominate Joe Bigler for Marshal, and that they expected that half the ticket wuz to be made up uv their friends!

I shel never attempt to co-operate with these onreasonable beins agin. It is impossible for em to understand the sitooashen, or to comprehend their posishen. I am disgusted with em.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich was Postmaster.)

☞In referring to the grave charges preferred against the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

It may be said that opinions may differ as to his being unlettered and ignorant, although the standard of legal and judicial fitness is so moderate that this would hardly be said of a Judge whose ignorance is not extreme. But the charge that he is the slave of his appetite, that his Court has been adjourned from day to day, while he was on sprees, is a thing which is not a matter of opinion, nor which a variable standard can make vague. If these charges are true, the election of Judge Gilmore would disgrace the Supreme Court of Ohio. His friends have taken pains to answer part of this grave indictment. They make no effort to answer this, therefore we have the right to conclude they can not.

☞The New York *World* characterizes the resolutions adopted by the Ohio Democratic State Convention, denouncing the act of Congress passed March 18, 1869, declaring that the 5-20 bonds should be paid in gold, as "merely an odd, unnecessary chewing of an old and juiceless quid—a very ridiculous sort of resumption." It thinks the time to have passed such a resolution was when the National Convention met, prior to the Presidential election.

☞The Henry county Treasury robberies are only in keeping with the stealings perpetrated by the Democratic county officials in other counties throughout the State. Knox, Licking, Holmes, Wayne, Butler, Belmont, Hancock, Allen, and nearly every other Democratic county in the State has had a similar experience. Honesty is the exception in Democratic officials.

☞The *Democrat and Herald* has any quantity of news from Fulton and Williams counties, but somehow it don't hear anything from Henry county. It has not heard of the robbery of the County Treasury by the Democratic Ring, and knows nothing of the revolution now in progress on the part of the people for the purpose of securing an honest administration of county affairs.

☞Mr. E. D. MANSFIELD the well-known statistician, thinks at least nine-tenths of the anti-license vote was cast against the new constitution. He is evidently mistaken, for had that been the case, the constitution would have had considerably less than one-tenth of the votes, when it actually had more than one-third of them.

☞Judge POTTER was a loyal Democrat during the rebellion, and ASHLEY was a Republican member of Congress, while FRANK HURD was urging Knox county Democrats to resist the war upon their Southern Democratic brethren; hence, the nomination of the latter for Congress over the heads of men of sterling worth.

☞The Ottawa *Reporter* says: "It is surmised that the recent purchase of Mouse Island, off Ottawa City, by four Elmore and Fremont gentlemen, among whom are ex-Governor HAYES and Gen. R. P. BUCKLAND, is in the interest of the Louisville & Lake Erie Railroad."

☞JOHN A. MCMAHON, Esq., of Dayton, is the Democratic nominee for Congress in that District. He was a leading butternut politician during the war and is, of course, a fit person to be supported by those belonging to the White Men's Party.

☞Mr. GEO. C. BENHAM is a candidate for the Louisiana State Senate from the Seventeenth district. If we are not mistaken, Mr. B. was formerly a citizen of Tiffin, and was for several years a clerk in the Comptroller's office at Columbus.

☞A call has been issued for a Democratic County Convention in Wood county on the 19th inst., but where it is to be held is not stated. The Black Swamp is a poor place in which to hold strictly White Men's Conventions.

☞FRANK HURD should be in Henry county instead of climbing the White Mountains. The Ring up there are in trouble and FRANK will be needed to whip the Democracy into the support of the Ring ticket.

☞JOHN MORRISSEY wants to go to Congress again. It is not stated whether his object is to establish one of his "banks" or a "P. R."

Constitutional Convention Statistics.

A gentleman who has taken the trouble to go through the debates of the late Constitutional Convention, as far as they have been printed, has compiled the following interesting statistics of phrases and sentences used by the framers of the revised Constitution of Ohio, which he commends to the attention of all linguistic scholars as well as Constitution makers: "It seems to me" and "it appears to me," occur 175,825 times; "organic law of the land," and "fundamental law of the land," 119,869 times; "fresh from the people," 12,924 times; "I stand here to assert, and I assert without fear of successful contradiction," 4,567 times; "send this Constitution down to the people," 11,346 times; "send this Constitution up to the people," 5 times; "the people will send this constitution up," 0 times; "will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question," 926,788 times; "Certainly," (in response to the foregoing) 926,771; "I desire not to be interrupted," 17 times; "I hope the amendment will pass," occurs 48,681 times; "I hope the amendment will not prevail," 37,988 times. "The people do not desire this amendment," occurs 130,250 times; "this nothing but legislation," 156,300 times; "don't load down this proposition," 12,396 times; "don't tie up the hands of the Legislature," 4,000 times; "shoo-fly, don't bodder me," 1 time; "on what meat doth this, our Cæsar feed, that he hath grown so great?" 1 time; "when I see the anaconda coming I endeavor to get out of the way," 1 time; "beware of the ides of August," 0 time; number of times the same speeches were repeated, from 10 to 150; longest speech, 165 pages of the debates.

The few statistics here given are sufficient to show that the debates are a rich mine for the antiquarian and scholar, and sufficient to justify the members in voting themselves such 22 sets of these weighty and voluminous debates, which, in the judgment of an intelligent public, will always stand unparalleled and unapproachable.—*Columbus News.*

Remember

that DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder is the only Baking Powder in market that contains no substances but such as are desirable to produce light sweet rolls, biscuits, pastry, &c., and food that is healthy and nourishing. No short weight. Grocers keep it.

Republican County Convention.

Nomination of a Full Ticket.

Full Attendance and Harmonious Session—Renomination, by Acclamation, of E. W. Lenderson—J. S. Kountz Nominated Recorder, and J. L. Stratton for Surveyor.

The Republican County Convention assembled at Lyceum Hall this morning. Robert McCune called the meeting to order and nominated General Fuller as temporary Chairman. Carried. T. P. Browne was appointed temporary Secretary.

On motion of James M. Browne, a Committee on Credentials was ordered, to consist of one from each Ward.

The Committee on Permanent Organization and Rules reported as follows:

For Permanent Chairman—Gen. J. W. Fuller.

For Secretaries—Robert McCune and T. P. Browne.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Nomination of County Auditor.
2. Nomination of Recorder.
3. Nomination of Surveyor.
4. Nomination of Commissioners.
5. Nomination of Infirmary Director.

Rules—1. That a majority of all votes cast, shall be necessary to a choice.

2. That the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote of their respective precincts, except where the primaries have instructed otherwise.

3. That the usual parliamentary rules govern the convention in its deliberations.

4. That a committee of one from each precinct be appointed to report for the action of the convention a list of delegates to the Judicial Convention, members of each committee to be selected by the respective precincts.

Mr. Roff moved that a recess be taken to half past one o'clock. This met with decided opposition from several parties.

Mr. Haynes proposed a suspension of the rules to permit the selection of delegates to the Judicial Convention being made first in the order of business. Lost.

It was announced that nominations for County Auditor were in order.

J. F. Kumler nominated E. W. Lenderson. No other nominations appearing, the nomination was made unanimous by acclamation.

The nomination of a County Recorder was next in order.

Mr. John S. Kountz was nominated by several voices.

Mr. William Cuddy was nominated.

Major J. R. Swigart withdrew the name of Mr. Cuddy, and in behalf of him and his friends, moved to make the nomination of Mr. Kountz unanimous by acclamation. Carried.

Jerome L. Stratton was nominated by acclamation for Surveyor.

The contest for Commissioner then came on. Yarnell Rakestraw, W. B. Gunn, of Moncolova, and James Marsden and J. E. Hall, of Waterville, were nominated.

R. H. Bell and George Stetter were appointed tellers, and the balloting began.

FIRST BALLOT.

Rakestraw	44 5-11
Hall	10 2-11
Gunn	23
Marsden	52 4-11
Total	130

Necessary to a choice—66.

No choice having resulted from this the Convention proceeded to the

SECOND BALLOT.

Rakestraw	57¾
Hall	4
Gunn	5
Marsden	64¼
Total	131

The names of Messrs. Hall and Gunn were withdrawn.

THIRD BALLOT.

Rakestraw	61 2-10
Marsden	68 8-10
Total	131

Mr. Marsden was declared the nominee, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Messrs. Benjamin F. Mallett and Conrad Huberich were named as candites for Infirmary Director.

FIRST BALLOT.

Mallett	82 8-10
Huberich	48 2-10
	131

Mr. Mallett was declared the nominee and the nomination made unanimous.

Mr. Moore moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to select a Central Committee of seven for the county. Carried, and the chair appointed as such committee Messrs. W. D. Moore, J. R. Swigart, George Emerson, Daniel Blanchard, and W. A. Scott.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate the following committee to appoint delegates to the Judicial Convention:

Adams township—1st precinct—B. A. Wright.
Adams township—2d precinct—E. L. Jones.
Manhattan—Jona. Wynn.
Moncolova—John P. Holloway.
Oregon—J. C. Messer.
Providence—M. Ness.
Richfield—M. P. Sanderson.
Spencer—L. Raab.
Springfield—J. B. Holloway.
Swanton—J. H. Besson.
Sylvania—W. D. Noor.
Washington—E. Upton.
Waterville—H. H. Wakeman.
Waynesfield—J. C. Allen.
Whitehouse—L. C. Snyder.
Maumee—1st Ward—R. B. Mitchell.
" —2d " —N. Graham.
" —3d " —S. Gilbert.
Toledo—1st Ward—G. R. Haynes.
" —2d " —J. M. Brown.
" —3d " —C. F. Frantz.
" —4th " —J. W. Toullerton.
" —5th " —W. Babbington.
" —6th " —E. R. Rogers.
" —7th " —L. Riebel.
" —8th " —J. W. Goulden.

The Committee, after a prolonged session, returned and reported the following list of delegates:

Adams Twp., 1st precinct—B. A. Wright.
" " 2d " —E. L. Jones.
Manhattan—Jona. Wynn.
Moncolova—John Weibel.
Oregon—Edward Burt.
Providence—M. Ness.
Richfield—Geo. R. Haynes.
Spencer—J. F. Kumler.
Springfield—E. Hamilton.
Swanton—J. H. Besson.
Sylvania—R. C. Thompson, W. D. Moore.
Washington—John Braden.
Waterville—M. Fray.
Waynesfield—J. R. Osborn.
Whitehouse—J. L. Pray.
Maumee, First Ward—Louis Kaiser.
" Second Ward—N. Graham.
" Third Ward—Smith Gilbert.
Toledo, First Ward—Wm. Baker, Wm. Gerlach, B. W. Rouse.
Second Ward—Geo. Stetter, E. P. Basset, J. M. Brown, Theo. Klemm.
Third Ward—C. F. France, C. K. Heath, J. K. Hamilton, R. H. Bell, J. D. Ford.
Fourth Ward—J. W. Toullerton, George Brenner, Paul Huberich.
Fifth Ward—Otho Klemm, G. W. Humphrey, J. B. Langdon.
Sixth Ward—A. R. Rogers.
Seventh Ward—Wager Swayne, M. J. Enright, W. O. Parker.
Eighth Ward—E. Richards.

The report was received and adopted.

The committee to select a Central Committee, reported the following names.

Chairman—Robert McCune, D. R. Austin, H. G. Neubert, Wm. Ryan, J. F. Allen, John Braden.

The report was adopted.

A resolution was passed directing that the delegates present at the Judicial Convention cast the entire vote of the county, and the Convention then adjourned.

MAMMOTH STORE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the fact that Mr. L. Young, at his mammoth store, No. 97 Summit street, is offering one of the largest and best selected stock of boots and shoes that has ever been brought to Toledo, at prices which are remarkably low. An examination will convince you that 97 is the place to buy.

THE TREASURY.

Certificates Receipts, etc.

The following documents were passed on Monday, at the transfer of the Treasury:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE LUCAS COUNTY, }
TOLEDO, Sept. 7, 1874. }

I hereby certify that the amount due Lucas County from John S. Kountz, Treasurer, at this date is $42,600 04.

E. W. LENDERSON,
Auditor of Lucas County, O.

TREASURER'S OFFICE LUCAS COUNTY, }
TOLEDO, Sept. 7, 1874. }

Received of John S. Kountz, Treasurer, $42,600.04, being the amount due Lucas County, as per certificate of E. W. Lenderson, County Auditor. R. CUMMINGS,
Treasurer Elect.

CITY AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
TOLEDO, Sept. 7, 1874. }

I hereby certify, that the balance in the City Treasury and due from John S. Kountz, Treasurer, is $223,563.69.

O. KLEMM, City Auditor.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, LUCAS COUNTY, }
TOLEDO, Sept. 7, 1874. }

Received of John S. Kountz, $223,563.69, being balance in City Treasury at this date, as shown by the above certificate of City Auditor Klemm.

R. CUMMINGS, Treasurer Elect.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 7, 1874.

Upon taking possession of the Treasurer's Office, as the successor of John S. Kountz, Esq., I take pleasure in saying that upon examination of his accounts and books, I find them to have been well kept and in excellent condition.

R. CUMMINGS, Treasurer.

RETURN THANKS.—At the regular meeting of the Walbridge Light Guards and Union Silver Band of Toledo, Ohio, held Sept. 8th the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the reception committee, proprietors and clerk of the Walnut Street House for their kindness and attention to our comfort during our stay at Cincinnati, at the opening of the Grand Exposition, Sept. 2d and 3d.

By order of Walbridge Light Guards and Union Silver Band.

WM. CUDDY, Lieut. Com. W. L. G.,
S. B. GRISWOLD, Sec. W. L. G.
WM. L. MCAULEY, Armorer W. L. G.
C. MILVERSTEDT, Leader U. S. Band.
WM. H. ATWILL, Bus. Man. U. S. Band.

City Correspondence.

City Extension and School Matters.

EDITOR BLADE:—In view of the embarrassments which have already arisen concerning the powers and duties of School Boards, and the privileges of families and youth of school age as consequent upon the recent annexation to this city from Adams, Washington, Manhattan and Oregon townships, our School Board think it necessary that something should be said to induce prompt and harmonious action, and have requested me to explain and give advice. Therefore, this letter is respectfully submitted.

It does not seem to be well understood, and yet its is true, that though annexation for all city purposes has been complete for several weeks, still Toledo, as a School District, and Port Lawrence as a township, remains within the old city limits existing before the last annexation. And, so too, of the sub-districts and parts thereof on the annexed territory. Like the townships and old township boundaries, these districts and sub-districts were organized for school purposes, by authority of statute laws, and are, and must remain valid and binding until the School Boards of the respective townships dissolve them. The township boundaries were established by the Board of County Commissioners and remain as legal boundaries of Port Lawrence township, until the Commissioners change the boundaries. And so township business of all kinds must have been, and must continue to be conducted with reference to old boundaries, until the Commissioners change the lines.

It is expected that the County Commissioners will to-day enlarge Port Lawrence township by adding to it all that has been annexed to the city from Adams, Washington, Manhattan and Oregon. That done, the Boards of Education of these townships should at the earliest day practicable, meet and dissolve the districts, in whole or in part, taken by the recent annexation to Toledo, creating new districts or attaching fractions to old districts, and forthwith send certified copy of such proceedings to Byron F. Rochie, Clerk of the School Board of Toledo. As soon as that is done, all of the families and youth gained to the city by annexation will be clothed with all school privileges belonging to those who actually reside in the city. At the same time, our Board will be charged with the duty of providing adequately for all the youth of school age in the annexed territory. These conclusions result clearly from the school law and are plainly authorized by the unanimous decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court in (Cist. v. the State of Ohio, ex. rel. Wilder, 21 Ohio State Report 369.)

Under section 31 of the general school law of May 1, 1873, (vol. 70 Ohio Laws, p. 202,) a regular meeting of each township school board is to be held on the third Monday of this month, and a special meeting may be held at any other time, and at any place in the township, due notice being given to all of the members. Such meeting may be called by the township clerk, or president, or any two members of the township board of education. Now there are strong reasons for action at the earliest practicable day. Our city schools are now organizing, and ought to have their classes in hand as soon as possible. Parents and children on the annexed territory are asking for school privileges, but must either be denied or charged for tuition, until, by action of the proper township boards, they fall under the jurisdiction of our board.

I take it for granted that our Board will adopt existing schools on the annexed territory, or organize schools wherever needed, but not yet organized. There is much to do, and time is valuable. Of course all will strive to avoid needless delay.

CHAS. W. HILL,
President Toledo School Board.
September 9, 1874.

THE WHITE LEAGUE WAR.

Movement of Troops at the South—The Coushatta Massacre.

No formal order will be issued from the War Department as to the distribution of the troops in the Department of the South, but the whole matter will be left with the Department commander, who will dispose of the forces so they can be used by the United States Marshals in case of necessity. The Federal troops in the South are distributed as follows: Three companies 2d Infantry in Alabama, six in Georgia, and one in Tennessee; the entire 3d Infantry at Holly Springs, Miss.; three companies of the 16th Infantry in Kentucky, two in Arkansas, one in Mississippi, one in Louisiana, and one in Tennessee; eight companies of the 18th Infantry, in South Carolina, and two in Georgia; eight companies of the 1st Artillery in Florida, one in Georgia, two in South Carolina, and one in Virginia; six Companies of the 2d Artillery in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, one in Virginia, and four in Maryland, making the whole number of troops in the several Southern States between 2,500 and 3,000. The 3d Infantry was ordered to Louisiana several months ago, but on account of the warm weather and liability to fever, it was decided that the regiment should remain at Holly Springs, Mississippi, until the Fall. It will be hurried to Louisiana.

The Shreveport Evening Telegram, Republican, in an editorial on the Coushatta troubles, speaking of Governor Kellogg's proclamation, says: "The document implies that Shreveport furnished the murderers. This we positively deny. That a body of armed and mounted men left Shreveport on Saturday, the 29th of August, was patent to all. They left here for the purpose of aiding their friends, who were reported to be in great danger and overpowered by overwhelming numbers, and the men who left here on that afternoon returned home the same night, having been informed by a courier that all danger to those to whose assistance they were hurrying, was over. We again repeat, and justice demands a free circulation of the denial, that Shreveport men were not concerned in the brutality. The Telegram's view is held by all men and by all parties here, and there seems to be no doubt that the Governor has been misinformed."

The Shreveport Times publishes a statement of Mr. Abney, a leading merchant of Coushatta, to the following effect:

"We are glad to report all quiet in Red River Parish. We are investigating the charges of instigating the riot against 25 negroes now under arrest, before a citizens' committee of some of our best men. The investigation is bringing to light the most damnable plot that was ever conceived by a set of men. On the night of the 17th of August, the young folks of our town and vicinity had assembled to christen the new brick store of Abney & Love by a dance. It is in evidence before this committee, that a number of negroes had been brought to town armed for the purpose of an indiscriminate murder of the men, women and children assembled there; that Frank Edgerton Sheriff, Homer Twitchell, R. A. Dewees, Henry Smith and a notorious negro were to lead them in an assault upon the defenseless citizens. The negroes were brought from the adjacent farms and packed in a cornfield near by and under the residence of S. J. Twitchell. R. A. Dewees rode several times to the dancing party and back to the residence of S. J. Twitchell, where the armed negroes were concealed, and was heard to say to the negroes, "The party is too strong for us." Learning that a large number of negroes were assembled about town, the dancing party broke up about 10 o'clock. The young men formed themselves into a scouting party and began patrolling the place. As young Dickson and J. B. Dickson were riding in the vicinity of Twitchell's house, they talked with S. J. Twitchell, and saw near him several armed negroes. Returning to report what they had seen, they were fired upon twice, and J. B. Dickson dangerously wounded. Couriers arrived just at that time from Capt. W. Hersey, at Brownsville, some 12 miles below, stating that the negroes were assembling in force and with arms, and bore a very threatening attitude. A squad of some twenty young men were dispatched at once for Brownsville and the clubs in the county were called upon to come to the rescue of the people. Their prompt response proved our salvation. In a few hours a thousand men were here, being enraged at the damnable attempt to assassinate a whole community. The demand amounted to a clamor for the prisoners. Seeing that they had no safety here and that all that could be done by the best and most responsible citizens of the place, could not protect them many hours, the prisoners submitted a proposition to leave the State and never return. This proposition seemed to appease, to some extent, the wrath of the people and it was accepted by the citizens. They (the prisoners) chose from the people at large their own guard, with a brave man at their head, and selected the route up the river for Shreveport, where they were to take cars for the North. About 30 miles above here they were overtaken, the prisoners rescued from the guards and shot."

During the recent visit to Washington of Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, it was agreed to aid and support a call for a Convention of Republicans of the Southern States, to meet at Atlanta on the 12th of October. It is decided that the most thoughtful, wise and fair-minded men from each State shall be appointed as delegates to this Convention, the object being to set forth to the nation the true condition of the South, and show her needs, and to suggest the reforms necessary to secure the perfect reconstruction of those States. It is expected that the President, Vice President and others of national reputation will be present. Owing to the short notice, it is agreed that the Executive Committee of each Southern State, or their Chairman, appoint their delegates. This movement has the endorsement and co-operation of prominent Republicans in all sections. The following appointments have been made by Reynolds and Baker, of Texas: Gen. B. G. Shields, ex-Governors E. M. Pease, A. J. Hamilton and E. J. Davis; Judges Wesley Ogden, M. B. Walker, J. D. McAdoo, C. B. Sabin, A. Timmering and W. M. Chambers, Gen. A. B. Norton, Col. T. W. Minor, Gen. A. G. Mallory, Col. George W. Pascal, Walter Burton, N. W. Cunery and Richard Allen.

The Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee of Louisiana have issued the following address:

"To the People of the Union:

"NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—For nearly two years the people of Louisiana have persistently applied for relief to the Judicial Executive and Legislative Departments of the General Government. The Supreme Court, on account of its limited jurisdiction, found itself without power to remedy the wrong perpetrated by the Federal District Judge of Louisiana. The Executive remitted them to Congress as the proper tribunal, but Congress, overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, while recognizing the grievances complained of, signalized itself by a masterly inactivity, the real purpose of which was to leave the usurpation in power.

The only means left to Louisiana to redeem herself from this usurpation, is by participating in an election held under the very auspices of the usurper himself, armed with special enactments of his spurious Legislature to secure his retention in power, and with other and appropriate acts to be signed and promulgated by himself according to circumstances. Already has he substantially violated his solemn promise not to sign the election law by the signing and the promulgation of a redistricting law, which in his hands is a more potent instrument for political mischief. In the meantime, the people are ground down by taxation for unholy purposes; property is finding no purchasers at tax sales, which are by the wholesale, adjudicated to the State, upon the subsidence of a desolate and widespread overflow. The municipal authorities have been swelling up the local taxes, and yet there is no attempt at revolution in Louisiana. Not satisfied with driving the people to move for redress in this vicious circle, the usurper and his coadjutors, by falsifying the facts and inventing a war of races, and in magnifying to unlimited numbers murders and atrocities, have conspired to bring about Federal interference in local affairs under pretense of protecting the rights of citizens, but for the known purpose of intimidation in the coming election. The very acts of violence which had occurred in several parishes had been deliberately instigated by themselves, their object being, as asserted by one of their own number, to "forge lightning in Louisiana, that there might be thunder in the North." They have, however, succeeded in impressing upon the President, the belief that, unless speedily checked, matters must become worse until life and property there will receive no protection from the local authorities. The President remits all proceedings for the protection of the South to the law department of the Government, to be directed by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of the enforcement acts, and he orders the troops to be in readiness for that purpose. The people of Louisiana do not object to United States troops being stationed in their midst. The troops may as well be stationed in this State as in any other State, for Louisiana is a component part of the Union. The Federal Judiciary may and does as heretofore continue to administer rigidly the enforcement acts of Congress. No complaint on this score has been or can be made against Louisiana by the most fastidious civil rights partisans, but the People of Louisiana do protest against the judicial persecution in store for them, and against the oppressive abuse of Federal troops, not to assist in executing the enforcement acts, but really to overawe the people in the coming election.

The troops at the bidding of the United States Marshal, who is the Chairman of the State Central Republican Committee, and assisted by the United States District Attorney, the pillar of the Louisiana Republican party, forbodes the wanton and arbitrary arrest of political adversaries by the hundred under orders issued by United States Commissioners working in party traces. The impending prosecutions clothed with the garb of official proceedings is barely concealed under the exultant tone of the United States District Attorney, of Louisiana, an officer of the Law Department:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1874.

To Gov. W. Kellogg. Just from Long Branch:

The Government will enforce order in the States, and steps will be promptly taken to crush the new rebellion.

I. R. BECKWITH.

Attorney General Williams' circular of instructions to his subordinates to "proceed with all possible energy and dispatch to detect, expose, assist and punish the perpetrators of these crimes," will be executed with a vengeance during the political campaign, but no attention need be paid to his recommendation "that of course, no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political party or party action," not in action of law, nor will much stress be laid upon his statement about affording a protection to all citizens, "white or colored," since it is a matter of notoriety that the United States Supreme Court interprets the Enforcement Act, as passed, exclusively for the protection of colored citizens. Besides, the people opposed the Kellogg usurpation have never questioned the right of colored voters to register and vote to nominate their candidates and initiate them whenever elected, and they have repeatedly and expressedly pledged themselves to maintain these rights inviolate. As to the local disturbances which have occurred, they did not spring from any spirit of hostility to the colored people, but was the unavoidable outbreak arising from a state of oppression and tyranny. In this emergency the people of Louisiana appeal to their fellow-citizens of the Union for a hearing. They ask the judgment of an enlightened public opinion. They assent their fidelity to the nation, but they spurn an odious usurpation gnawing at the vitals of the State.

They respect and cheerfully give obedience to the General Government, but they discriminate between the well defined action of that Government, and the fraudulent perversion of Federal functions by subordinate officers. Conscious of the rectitude of their purposes and the justice of their course, they are energetically enlisted in the work of their political redemption, and cannot be deterred from reclaiming their heritage.

R. H. MANN, President,
ALBERT VOORHEES, Vice Pres't.
W. J. BUDDENDORF, }
E. G. DILL, } Secretaries.

Sozodont.

An article that is at once a teeth preserver and breath purifier, and yet so pleasant and convenient to use, its exceeding popularity does not surprise any one. Time has fully established the fact that the SOZODONT possesses these excellent qualities in an eminent degree. It has legitimately acquired the right to a position upon every toilet table.

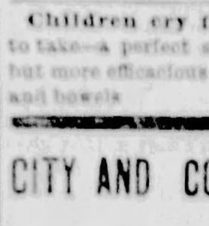
Spalding's Glue, always up to sticking point

CHROMO PRINTING is very extensively carried on in Cincinnati, by STROWBRIDGE & Co. Their work is largely used by publishers all over the country, and is of superior execution.

Ragged Soles

are never seen in ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. These shoes are all the rage. Ladies, ask your dealer for them. A dark line round the sole near the edge shows where the channel is cut. They cost no more, and wear longer.

☞Among the fine arts not lost in the art of children making holes in the toes of boots and shoes. Time taken about ten days. SILVER TIPPS are an excellent remedy, never known to fail.



The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

CITY AND COUNTY FINANCES.

Semi-Annual Statement.

To the Commissioners of Lucas County:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your invitation, we have this day examined the vaults of the County Treasury, and find therein as follows:

Currency	$209,351 15
Vouchers	56,812 58
Total	$266,163 73

We have also examined the certified statement of the County Auditor and County Treasurer, also of the City Auditor and the Treasurer, and find the amounts due from Treasurer as per statement, as follows:

Due County	$42,600 04
Due City	223,563 69
Total	$266,163 73

CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE,
M. NEARING,
C. F. ADAMS.

Toledo, September 1st, 1874.

We hereby certify that the following is a correct statement of the several funds belonging to the City of Toledo in the County Treasury at the close of business, on the 31st day of August, 1874:

O. KLEMM, City Auditor.
J. S. KOUNTZ, City Treasurer.

Funds.	Amount.
Adams Street Improvement	$ 340 23
Bridge	4,582 50
Alley Opening No. 8	990 05
Bridge Street Grade	411 81
Broadway Damages	71 64
Broadway Planking Nos. 1 and 2	1,516 69
Beacon Street Grade	451 61
Chestnut Street Grade	87 09
Congress Street Grade	313 20
Collingwood Avenue Extension	3,615 19
Collingwood Avenue Grade	1,204 90
Carroll Street Grade	86 22
Cherry Street Grade	642 45
Champlain Street Extension	1,108 80
Cherry Street Paving	4,947 28
Erie Street Paving	7,621 14
Eleventh Street Opening	626 23
Eagle Lake Paving	274 23
Fire Department	10,515 56
Fourth Street Grade	52 57
Division Street Extension	3,784 24
Division Street Grade	285 46
General Fund	17,297 41
Elm Street Grade	4,147 63
Elm Street Paving	2,768 72
Elm Street Paving No. 2	3,000 02
Erie Street Planking Nos. 1 and 2	963 05
Hamilton Street Improvement	82 79
House of Refuge	298 10
Huron Street Paving Nos. 1 and 2	7,918 78
Hall Street Grade	379 25
Infirmary	3,166 68
Interest	2,450 95
Lagrange Street Paving	99 89
Lucas Street Grade	2,135 88
Mill Alley Extension	636 06
Monroe Street Paving	58 21
Michigan Street Grade	193 80
Mulberry Street Grade No. 2	39 20
Nicholson Royalty	3,932 63
Magnolia Street Grade	726 24
Oak Street Grade	131 21
Ottawa Street Improvement	852 97
Ontario Street Grade No. 2	567 99
Police Board	195 84
Morris Street Grade	119 38
Newton Street Grade	373 35
Ottawa Street Planking	225 35
General Road	1,807 10
Platt Street Grade	5,447 27
Sinking	3,109 17
Segur Avenue Grade	300 28
Sidewalk	960 87
St. Clair Street Improvement	6,130 34
Street Improvement and Repair	3,278 74
Sanitary and Street Cleaning	5,864 06
St. Clair Street Damages	211 38
Stanton Street Grade	87 50
Sundry Sewers	17,285 53
Toledo & Woodville Railroad	15,928 54
Tenth Street Grade	179 31
Vance Street Grade	824 01
Water Street Grade	8,562 95
Water Works, Interest and Sinking	24,078 84
Woodruff Avenue Extension	34 56
Water Works Board	8,899 60
Wade Street Grade	475 06
Walnut Street Paving	929 55
Williams Street Grade	1,456 59
Vine Street Grade	797 90
Water Rent	3,011 96
Deficiency	585 97
Bancroft Street Grade, Nos. 1 and 2	5,729 00
Collingwood Avenue Grade, No. 3	1,211 04
Second Street Grade	5,290 87
Total	$223,563 69

We hereby certify that the following is a correct statement of the several Funds belonging to Lucas County, in the Lucas County Treasury, at the close of business, on the 21st day of August, 1874:

Asylum Fund	$6,176 64
Building Fund	7,741 32
Bridge Fund	8,498 46
Debt and Expense Fund	3,274 96
Infirmary Fund	3,009 27
Ordinary Fund	1,586 75
Ditch Carroll	25 53
Ditch No. 21, Enlargement	188 64
" " 50	41 58
" " 65	208 39
" " 71	33 19
" " 72½	84 84
" " 74	131 68
" " 85	34 07
Blue Creek Clearing	1 50
Brown Avenue Road Improvement	2,178 88
Chase Road Improvement	536 70
Cole Road Improvement	573 78
Detroit Avenue Improvement	111 21
Dorr Street Improvement	7 50
Indiana Road Improvement	131 69
Lagrange Street Road Improvement	250 30
Moncolova Road Improvement	168 49
Lagrange Street 10-mill Improvement	34 215
Road No. 268, 10-mill improvement	16 01
" " 298 and 318, 10-mill "	388 42
" " 268, 10-mill improvement	36 44
" " 378 " "	10 03
River Road, Toledo to Maumee	154 73
Roads Nos. 279 and 291	172 13
River Road No. 37	791 08
State Road Improvement	466 87
Toledo & Manhattan Plank	959 61
Fork of Roads Road Improvement	328 48
Section 16, Principal Fund	508 21
Section 16, Interest Fund	1,249 38
Tax Sale, Redemption Fund	43 31
Teacher's Institute Fund	182 15
Moncolova Township, Ditch No. 1	41 70
Oregon " " " 22	10 15
Providence " Fund	288 85
" " Ditch No. 22	51 24
" " " " 26	1 01
Swanton " Fund	466 59
Toledo Library Fund	2,225 03
Total	$42,600 04

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
J. S. KOUNTZ, County Treasurer.

Toledo, O., Aug. 21st, 1874.

Real Estate Auction!

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 8th day of October, 1874, there will be sold at public auction, on the premises, the following described real estate, viz: The School House Lot, corner of South street and Plank Road, Section 9, Adams Township, containing half an acre of land.

Also, at same time and place, the School House building, Table, Chairs, Stove, &c. Terms made known at sale.

C. R. BOWEN,
J. B. MARSTON,
A. D. JONES,
Building Committee.

FOR SALE—CHEAP — A Second-hand Brass E Flat Cornet, rotary valve, in good order. Address "J. P. L." Blade Office.

SMALL Investments paying enormously will surprise you. Pamphlet free. RUMBLE & CO., 52 Broadway, New York. P. O. Box 4,905.

"LEARN TELEGRAPHY."

WANTED at once 50 Persons to prepare themselves to fill lucrative positions. Address with stamp, J. P. ABERNETHY, Supt. Tel., Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE—County and State rights of a new patent Vegetable and Fruit Cutter. Useful any time in the year. Send for description to the patentee. JOHN S. WHARRY, Madisonville, W. Va.

AGENTS WANTED for Beecher-Tilton —130 pages, engravings. Lots of money in it. Price 25 cents. Address J. CLOWES, Bedford, Pa.

INVENTORS who want patents should write to RICHARDS & HALE. Instruction book sent free. Box 342, Washington, D. C.

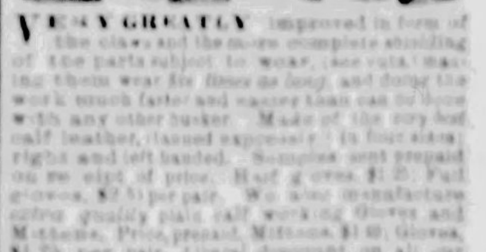
WANTED—Agents for the best selling articles out. One-dollar outfit given away to those who will become agents. Address, with stamp, J. BRIDE & CO., 767 Broadway, N. Y.

TO AGENTS! A book that will outsell everything else!
THE ROMANCE OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Or, Henry Ward Beecher and His Accusers.
The only full and correct record of the whole matter, impartially given and arranged in regular data. For information address
W. E. BLISS & CO., Toledo, O.

The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener.

3 Months Free! will be sent FREE for 3 months to all who will pay postage at office of delivery. We do not ask any one to subscribe for our paper until they know what they are to get. *It speaks for itself.* Price only $1 per year. Our SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR is a work of 64 pp. that tells in simple language just how to grow fruits in abundance for home use or market. Price 25 cts, postpaid.
A. M. PURDY, Rochester, N. Y.

HULL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVES.



VERY GREATLY improved in form of the claws and the more complete shielding of the parts subject to wear, (see cuts) making them wear *five times as long*, and doing the work much faster and easier than can be done with any other husker. Made of the very best calf leather, tanned expressly, in four sizes, right and left handed. Samples sent prepaid on receipt of price. Half gloves $1.25. Full gloves, $2.50 per pair. We also manufacture extra quality plain calf working Gloves and Mittens. Price, prepaid, Mittens $1.40, Gloves, $1.75 per pair. Liberal discount on all our goods. Ask your merchant, or address
HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO.
145 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED to sell the NEW BOOK TELL IT ALL

By Mrs. Stenhouse, of Salt Lake City, for 25 years the wife of a Mormon High Priest. [illegible]

EPILEPSY OR FITS. [illegible]

AGENTS [illegible]

Ohio Republican Convention.

Renomination of State Officers.

Resolutions, Speeches, etc

A Strong Ticket and a Sound Platform.

The Ohio Republican State Convention assembled at the Opera House, Columbus, on the 2d inst., at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by General Walcutt, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who invited Rev. R. G. Hutchins, of Columbus, to invoke the Divine blessing upon the deliberations of the assembly. Gen. Walcutt then introduced Hon. Charles Foster, as temporary president, who addressed the Convention as follows:

MR. FOSTER'S REMARKS.

Gentlemen of the Convention:

For this expression of your generous confidence and high esteem, I am profoundly grateful. We are met again as the representatives of the great Republican Party of the great State of Ohio, for the purpose of taking counsel together, as we did through its earlier years of trial and triumph—the bloody years of war and carnage—and its later years of reconstruction and reconciliation.

We meet to-day to deal with any new question that may have arisen, and to perfect our organization by the selection of candidates that will be elected in October.

After an almost uninterrupted Republican control of the State for twenty years, our opponents last year obtained control of the Legislature, and elected the Hon. William Allen for Governor.

We have no apologies to make for the character of our acts in all this time; our opponents themselves testify to the fact that we have administered the affairs of our great State wisely and well.

We have largely reduced our State debt, and in a few years it will be wiped out forever. Under our fostering care, our benevolent and reformatory institutions have largely increased their capacity for the alleviation of suffering, and the suppression of crime, and have become the pride of the people.

So, too, in National affairs. The Republican party points with pride to its brilliant and glorious achievements, and it challenges the most rigid scrutiny of its record through the vicissitudes of both peace and war. By its successful efforts of self-examination, its wise economy, shown both in the reduction of taxation and of expenditures (the reduction this year amounting to more than twenty millions of dollars), it proves that it does not rely upon its past history for public favor, but retains the confidence of the people by its capacity to deal with the present, and its unfaltering determination to administer the affairs of the nation with integrity and economy. It shows its ability to deal with the present by promptly grappling with the great question of cheap transportation, instituting and inaugurating a system of scientific and practical inquiry, that will result in the enactment into law of measures which will largely decrease the cost of transportation.

The Republican party stands pledged to carry out the principles embodied in its three great amendments to the Constitution, and their practical application by the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will make every man in the Republic, let him live North or South, be he black or white, a freeman in fact, as well as a freeman in name.

The Republican party rejects with indignation any and all attempts at repudiation, in any degree whatever. The credit of the nation must be kept inviolate.

Let our opponents, if they choose—and they have so chosen—indulge in the attempt to revive the corpse of Pendletonian repudiation, let them place the seal of condemnation on their great Senator, because he dared to be honest; let him bow his neck to the yoke of repudiation if he will, but for us and ours, we will honor the men who stand for honesty against repudiation. On an issue of this kind the people may have spoken once, and their response will be equally emphatic again.

Notwithstanding the embarrassments growing out of the panic, the financial legislation of the last session of Congress has proven to be wise, and the good effects of it are seen in the plainly-discernable returning prosperity of the country. The rate of interest is lower than for years past, and the value of the paper dollar has been enhanced. Let our legislation in future be such as will increase still further the value of the paper dollar, and the fulfilment of the pledge, an early return to specie payments. We have the best paper currency ever devised by man, so far as safety to the holder is concerned, and when banking is made free we will hear no further discussion over the question of contraction and inflation, but the whole subject will be regulated by the great law of legitimate supply and demand.

And now, gentlemen, after fourteen years of the successful administration in war as well as in peace, we are told that our mission is ended, that we ought to give up the ghost and die, and surrender the reins of government into the hands of a party that, to be mild in characterizing its acts, whose every suggestion for the past twenty years has been that of stupid imbecility or downright dishonesty—a party that now advocates repudiation, and even oppose a Christian burial to the colored people of the Republic.

With a fair presentation of the issues made for us by the Democratic party, we can confidently appeal to the people, whose response will gladden the hearts of all those who ranged themselves on the side of the contrary in the hour of its greatest peril.

Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the honor you have done me, I am ready to proceed with the business of the Convention.

C. Erwin, of Scioto, was made temporary Secretary, with the following assistants: J. R. Johnson, Mahoning; John J. Harnberger, Hamilton; S. N. Field, Franklin; H. L. Morey, Butler, and D. W. Rhodes, Delaware.

On motion, all resolutions were directed to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The Vice-Presidents and various Committeemen, as selected by the delegates from the several Congressional Districts, were announced. Those from the Northwestern portion of the State were as follows:

Vice-Presidents.—5th District, P. V. Hersig, of Auglaize; 6th, P. H. Dowling, of Lucas; 10th, A. H. Balsey, of Sandusky.

Credentials.—5th District, J. C. Donaldson, Defiance; 6th, H. L. Wood; 10th, J. G. Sherman, Huron.

Permanent Organization—5th District, C. M. Keith, Fulton; 5th, M. Gray, Hancock.

Resolutions.—5th District, J. L. Price, Van Wert; 6th, Clark Waggoner, Lucas; 10th, I. F. Mack, Erie.

Whereupon the Convention adjourned until 1½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Credentials made a report, which was approved.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers, who were adopted, to wit:

President—John Sherman.

Secretary—Wm. A. Hunt, Belmont.

Assistant Secretaries—J. R. Foulke, Morgan; A. J. DeWolf, Hancock; Frank Browning, Clinton; C. F. Horhberger, Hamilton; E. A. Lee, Stark; and S. N. Fields, Franklin.

On accepting the Chair, Mr. Sherman was received with applause and made a short address, in course of which he said it was the duty of the convention to meet the issues of the day in a fair, square, manly way.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Committee on Resolutions were not ready to report. Hon. F. B. Pond nominated Allen T. Wikoff as candidate for Secretary of State. Judge Lawrence seconded the motion, and the nomination was made by acclamation. Captain Wikoff was called upon to make a speech, but was not present.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE STONE.

At this moment a telegram from Hon. Walter F. Stone was read, stating that he had this day sent his resignation to Governor Allen as a Judge of the Supreme Court. The telegram was referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization. The nomination of Supreme Judge was deferred until this Committee could report. Montgomery county named Hon. Luther Day, and Colonel Grosvenor named Hon. Wm. W. Johnson, of Lawrence County, as candidates.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Hon. Thomas W. Harvey was re-nominated, and made a short speech, predicting success for the party this Fall, though as Commissioner he could not know one party from another in official duty. He labored for the good of all—for the interests of the schools in our State.

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Muskingum county named S. R. Hosmer, and Hon. Charles Foster named Daniel L. June, of Sandusky, as candidates before the Convention. Before the ballot was announced, Hon. Charles Foster moved, by request of Mr. June, to make the nomination of Mr. Hosmer unanimous, and it was done.

SUPREME JUDGES.

The name of W. W. Johnson was withdrawn, and Hon. Luther Day was nominated by acclamation. Hon. W. W. Johnson was then nominated by acclamation for the short term.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,

Rodney Foos was renominated.

The Convention then adopted with great unanimity the following platform, as reported by Gen. J. W. Robinson, from the Committee:

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm the principles and policy of the Republican party, as announced by its National Convention; that we are proud of its history and great services, and we especially commend the vigor and force by which it maintained to the Union, abolished slavery and secured equal civil and political rights to all citizens. We demand that these rights be enforced by appropriate legislation, so that all citizens shall have the equal enjoyment of their rights. We demand of our public agents fidelity to their principles; the honest execution of the pledges made to the people; purity, integrity and economy in the discharge of their official duties, and the prompt and fearless examination and punishment of those who violate any of their obligations.

2. That we favor a tariff for revenue with such incidental protection as may foster and encourage American industry.

3. That we denounce all forms of open or covert repudiation, and declare that justice and the public faith alike demand that the debt of the United States be paid in accordance with the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was created, as declared in the act of Congress of March 18, 1869, and it is the duty of the National Government to adopt such measures as shall gradually, but certainly, restore our paper money to a specie standard without shock to the business interests of the country.

4. That, when the currency shall have been restored to a specie value, banking should be made free, so that the circulating medium may expand or contract according to the demands of commerce and trade.

5. That the Democratic party, by its uniform opposition to the improvement of our harbors and our great national water courses, has shown itself incompetent to deal with the vitally important question of cheap transportation and all internal improvements. That the cheap and prompt transportation of the products of industry should be promoted by the National and State Governments by appropriate legislation.

6. That we heartily indorse the Republican Congress in repealing the law increasing official salaries; in reducing expenses by more than $20,000,000; in successfully resisting all "jobs;" in abolishing the extravagant Government of the District of Columbia; and in reforming abuses generally, whereby the Republican party is proved to be worthy of the continued support of the public.

7. That the recent outrages and murders in the South, of which unoffending colored citizens have been the victims, committed in pursuance of the avowed purpose of maintaining an exclusive "white man's government," demand and hereby receive the indignant condemnation of the Republicans of Ohio.

8. That the restraint of intemperance and its causes, to the full extent of the Legislative, Judicial and Police powers of the State and the forfeiture of public trust for intoxication is demanded by the moral and material welfare of society and the State.

9. We deprecate the action of the present General Assembly in reorganizing the punitive and benevolent institutions of the State for merely partizan and political purposes, as tending inevitably to the impairment of their efficiency and usefulness.

Gen. Garfield, on call, made a short address, in which he commended the action of the convention, in its ticket and platform, and spoke of the record the Republicans had made in the conduct of State and National affairs, when the convention adjourned, with cheers.

RATIFICATION.

This evening, according to previous appointment, a very large and highly enthusiastic ratification meeting was held at the west front of the State House, which was addressed by Senator Sherman, ex-Governor Noyes and others. The following were General Noyes' remarks:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Republican party of Ohio, conscious of the integrity of its purposes, feeling a just pride in contemplating its past achievements, has to-day flung its banner to the breeze again, and now calls upon its friends to rally once more under the old flag. It is not necessary for a party which has confessedly done so much good, to claim that it has made no mistakes, or that all of its members, leaders and subordinates have been above reproach. There never was a political organization on the face of the earth, which, after fourteen years of governmental control, could justify such pretensions. We make no such claim. But we do assert and maintain that the Republican party, as a whole, has been pure, patriotic, intelligent and efficient. It has been tried as no other ever has been tried, and has proven faithful—equal to the requirements of every emergency.

DEMOCRATIC HEIRLOOM.

In 1861 it received from the weak and trembling hands of the Democracy all that was left of the Government, which was so lacking in the respect of the world that it could nowhere command respectful attention. Other nations fixed their own terms in all negotiations; notably so with regard to postal conventions, boundary questions, the right of naturalized citizens and the status of independent States. Our Treasury was bankrupt after a long interval of profound peace; Government loans in 1860 and 1861 were the order of the day; our bonds sold for 94 in the open market, while purchasers were few and timid; our treaty suggestions were everywhere received with contempt, and our army and navy excited the ridicule of foreign powers; when a number of States rose in revolt, almost before the rebels were organized, England hastened to recognize the rebellious section as a separate and hostile government, and did not fear or hesitate to furnish material of war to the insurgents; a Democratic President, imbecile or treacherous, had been looking on while rebel armies were assembling, and the nation was being robbed in preparation for civil war; and in pursuance of a heresy which is no longer entertained, declared his lack of authority and ability to raise a finger in defense of the Union, the monarchs and statesmen of Europe predicted disaster and ruin to the Republic, as well they might, when it was assailed by one-third of its citizens, whom more than one-half denied the right of the Government to coerce. It is difficult to picture a situation more discouraging or more appalling. I shall not dwell a single moment on the events of the war. The grand result is known and read of all men. History has recorded, and will continue for all time to tell, what political organization sustained the war, and what party discouraged and opposed it.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

When the war was over—when the Union had been saved, and slavery destroyed—our debt had reached the startling figure of three hundred million dollars, to provide for the payment of which required profound wisdom, clear judgment and undaunted courage. Taxes were necessarily heavy and burdensome, and an army of civilians almost as large as that of the disbanded soldiers was called into requisition as tax-gatherers. Before the war the civil administration was conducted by comparatively few men, who could be selected with care, and easily supervised and controlled, while for the last 12 years the Government has been obliged to employ a legion of subordinates, whose qualifications, in the absence of experience, could not always be determined. This should constantly be remembered, when here and there a case of official corruption is disclosed. It has always been the habit, and undoubtedly will continue to be, for the party out of power to assail the administration of their political opponents. It is easy for irresponsible newspaper writers and unconscionable political orators to charge corruption and fraud upon honest and upright men; and if these publishers of libels are persistent, and make their charges conspicuous enough, they will find readers, listeners and believers. I have great respect for the press of our country, and recognize its mighty power; perhaps I am as ambitious as most men for its commendation; but I do deprecate the license to which, in exceptional cases, some of our editors descend, for the gratification of personal malice, or for the advancement of party interest, at the expense of justice, decency and fair dealing.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN TEN YEARS.

In less than ten years since the close of this war, we have paid off a third of the public debt; have reduced the taxes $30,000,000 a year; have readjusted the relations of the rebellious States; have provided for the colored race so far as the circumstances surrounding them permitted; have re-established the public credit, so that our Government bonds sell for 16 or 17 per cent. above par; have offered large loans to European financiers at five per cent., with the prospect of a reduction to four at no distant day, and have so established ourselves in the respect of the world that, without war, we can command reparation for injuries and dictate the terms of just and honorable international regulations. Any unprejudiced man would say this was reasonable success in administration; that foreign nations and bankers so regard it, is certain, from the estimation in which they hold our securities, and the readiness with which they listen to our suggestions. Now, what have we done or neglected which entitles the Democracy to assail us, or to succeed at this time in the management of government affairs? What capacity or disposition have our opponents at any time displayed, higher and better than our own, which entitles them to the confidence of the people? Is it not fair to say that with them it is only a scramble for place and power, an effort, by misrepresentation and abuse, by subterfuge and fallacy, without regard to unity or consistency, to monopolize once more the honors and emoluments of official position?

THE GREAT QUESTIONS OF THE DAY ARE,

The management of the finances of the country.

Cheap transportation in the interest of both producer and consumer.

The thorough pacification and development of the prosperity of the South.

The civil rights of the colored people, and

The promotion of such moral reforms as are necessary for the public good.

And it is for the country to determine whether the Republican party, which has already done so much, is better prepared to master these important matters, or the Democracy, which has done nothing, and attempted nothing in all these years, except to embarrass the best efforts of the Administration.

DEMOCRAT FINANCIERING.

The Democracy have held their State Conventions this year in Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri—one Eastern and five of the great Central States; and inasmuch as they are clamoring to overthrow the present system of financial management, it is worth our while to inquire what they propose and offer in its place. If there is substantial agreement among a party so large as that of the opposition, their theory deserves a candid and deliberate consideration. But let us see. The Democratic State Convention of Maine declared in unequivocal terms for absolute free trade and direct taxation. These Democrats by the sea will tolerate no tariff whatever, protective, revenue, or otherwise; they would abolish the duties on imported luxuries, which yield us $80,000,000 a year, and the internal taxes on liquors, beer and tobacco, which give us $100,000,000 more, and levy upon your farms and homes for revenues to carry on the Government, and defray its necessary expenses. The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania is for once silent upon this subject, though it is well known that the Democracy of that State are in favor of a protective tariff, and they have, heretofore, so declared. Missouri, Ohio and Indiana Democrats, according to the resolutions of their Conventions, favor a tariff for revenue only and, by necessary implication, are opposed to the direct taxation proposed in Maine. The Ohio and Indiana Conventions declare for inflation of the currency to meet what they are pleased to term the demands of the business interests of the country, while Missouri, Illinois and Pennsylvania Democrats ask for the early resumption of specie payments. Ohio, Indiana and Missouri Democrats would pay the bonds in greenbacks, while their brethren in Illinois are outspoken in favor of payment in gold; and the Democracy in New York and the other Eastern States are understood to sympathize with the Illinois declaration. The Democracy of Ohio in the third resolution of their platform, denounce National banks and propose that the Government itself shall become one grand banking institution, issuing and regulating the currency of the country, and leaving it in the power of politicians in Congress or the officers of the Treasury to control the money market, to change values, to interfere with legitimate private enterprise, to influence elections, to render business transactions uncertain and hazardous, to imperil investments, to overturn that stability and settled policy which are necessary to the prosperity of our people. In other States, where the Democracy oppose the National Banks they seem to contemplate a return to the old scandalous system of State and wildcat Banks, under which no man knew the value of the note in his pocket, without a bank note detector, and then only for a short period of time. I appeal to every intelligent man in my audience to say whether more insane financial schemes were ever projected in this country, and whether a greater muddle was ever known, than that in which the opposition have fallen in their wild reaching to save them from drowning. No two States agree, and the leaders of the party in no one State harmonize. Senator Thurman, who until recently was understood to be the leader of his party, not only in Ohio, but in the nation, adheres to the old Jackson doctrine, is opposed to an irredeemable currency, and in favor of a return to specie, while Gov. Allen, the new leader, who, by his own admission in the Convention last week, is before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, is in favor of inflation, and believes the present volume of currency to be insufficient to do the business of the country. And so the Convention declared. Whereupon the Cincinnati Enquirer says it is announced that Senator Thurman will take no part in the campaign, though how far the Enquirer is authorized to speak for him, I am not advised. And this is the great National organization that, with divided counsels on all important money questions, with its crude opinion and wild schemes, proposes to supplant the Republican party, and which promises to the people of the United States individual prosperity and fortune out of the conflict, confusion and chaos which would follow its accession to power. Can it be trusted before it presents a theory of finance, which will command the respect, while it challenges the criticism of thoughtful men?

POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

While the leaders of the Administration party do not entertain opinions precisely identical as to minor details, they are substantially agreed as to all important and vital issues. While they recognise the propriety and necessity which existed during the war for the issue of a volume of currency that could not at the time be made redeemable in coin, yet they believe in the ancient Democratic doctrine that gold and silver are the money of the world, and the fixed standard of value; they believe that the normal condition of a solvent and prosperous country is to have its currency interchangeable for, and of equal value as gold; they oppose any and every movement which is calculated to postpone the day when in the United States a five dollar shall be worth and will buy a five dollar piece of gold; they believe that when that time shall come, the fluctuations of trade and in all business affairs will be diminished in frequency and extent; that while stock gambling and reckless speculation may find fewer opportunities for robbing the people, legitimate transactions will prosper better, and both capital and labor will have a surer foundation on which to rest; they do not believe the time has come for a return to specie payments nor would they do it precipitately and immediately, but gradually and in such times as will create no violent shock to business, nor interrupt the ordinary course of affairs. To this end, while the amount of currency should be kept within the limit heretofore fixed, namely, $382,000,000, contraction is not necessary; but the growth of the country, and above all, and more than all, the increase of public confidence, will hasten the time we hope for without interfering with the prosperity of any class or condition of men. We shall have little use for gold when we know that we can get it. And in order that this confidence may be felt at home and abroad, the Republican party is in favor of maintaining the honor and good faith of the nation untarnished and inviolate. We believe in paying the debts of the country, precisely as honest men pay theirs, exactly in accordance with existing contracts. It has long been understood between the bondholder and the bond-maker that our

BONDS ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This agreement should be carried out to the letter, whether these securities are owned by National Banks and foreign capitalists, or by the farmer and mechanic, who have purchased them out of their hard earnings; the guardian, who holds them for his orphan wards, and the widow, who is helped to live by the sale of her coupons. If we higgle about this, and discredit the bonds by making the manner and measure of their payment doubtful, we put off indefinitely the day of currency redemption.

We are also of the opinion that the

NATIONAL BANKS

have been of great utility to the people. They have furnished us with a uniform and safe currency, good everywhere; safe for the note holder; because the Government stands behind the bank bill; safe for the Government, because it is secured by a deposit of its own bonds. The cry that we pay interest to the banks on the bonds they hold is as senseless as the other charges made for the purpose of creating distrust. The banks buy their bonds in the market, as other purchasers do, and they cost us no more in their hands by way of interest than they would in the possession of other holders. Bonds were issued to enable us to raise money, and the Government was glad to have the banks by them, at a time when certain classes in the country were denouncing and discrediting them.

Suppose we should do what the Ohio Democratic Convention recommends—wipe out the National Banks, and issue currency in the place of National Bank notes, directly from the Treasury of the United States. We now have in circulation $382,000,000 of greenbacks for the present irredeemable, but rapidly approximating to the value of gold. If we add to this depreciated paper an equivalent for the National Bank circulation, $534,000,000, by a further issue of greenbacks, as Senator Morton well says in his Terre Haute speech, we further depreciate the value of the currency and render the resumption of specie payment impossible.

Whenever the National Banks shall cease to be useful, or whenever anything better than these institutions shall be suggested by the Democracy, or anybody else, the Republican party will be ready to adopt the new system, but they do not deem it expedient to discard that which has worked well, until something better is matured and presented. These attacks upon National Banks are of course nothing but political bumcombe, an appeal by ambitious politicians to the prejudices of the ignorant, and not to the reason of intelligent men. Whether hereafter, when specie payments shall have been resumed, a system of free banking may not be possible and advisable, is a matter for future determination, and deserves to be well considered.

Last year we were overtaken by a financial crisis and panic, occasioned by the failure of certain gigantic Railroad schemes, and the bankruptcy of a few large commercial houses; these failures involved some of the banks, and embarrassed or ruined a considerable number of business men; confidence was shaken everywhere; banks closed their doors for a time, and debtors were unable to discharge their liabilities. If to these troubles had been added the evil of such a currency as was in use before the war, who can estimate or limit the disastrous consequences to the country? As it was, about the only evil effect has been to render business dull and profits small. And this has has been in part compensated by the introduction of economical habits among the people, and of more conservative practices among business men. The enormous fruitfulness of the present year is calling the money out of the banks, where it had accumulated, and is scattering it over the country where it is needed; business is reviving again, and if we simply hold things as they are, without any violent changes, our troubles will correct themselves, labor will be well rewarded, and capital employed with reasonable profit.

As to whether we shall have a protective tariff, a revenue tariff, or none at all, I desire only to say that there has never been a party in power in this Government which dared or proposed to raise our entire revenues by direct taxation. It has always been simply a question of distribution, a question of expediency, as to what articles should be taxed and what ones exempt. I am not disposed to quibble or quarrel about names. A revenue tariff, such as will supply us with the amount of money required, is sufficient for all purposes. It will incidentally protect in spite of principles or names, and it should be so adjusted as to bring us the larges possible returns, without fostering monopolies or oppressing the masses. To settle how and what it shall be requires judgment and experience. This I understand to be the Republican doctrine upon this subject, and it in no way differs from the practices of the Democracy when in power.

Another important matter demanding the attention of the Government is that of

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

All classes of citizens and all sections of the country are interested in this subject, New England, chiefly devoted to manufactures, and purchasing annually from the West more than a hundred million bushels of grain—the South, where the production of cotton, sugar and tobacco is more profitable than the raising of cereals, and whose purchasing capacity, at fair rates, ought to be two hundred million bushels of grain a year—the great West, and especially the grain-producing States of the Mississippi Valley, which send to market more than three hundred million bushels a year—all these want cheap transportation for the benefit of producer and consumer alike. Our exports of grain have heretofore amounted to but little less than perhaps twenty-five million bushels a year, but these exports are now rapidly increasing. The hope, however, of our farmers is in the home market, and the problem is how to reach it without doubling and trebling the cost of our products. Many influential and intelligent Republicans are of opinion that Congress has power to fix the rates of transporation on all freights passing from State to State, under the general authority to regulate commerce between the States, and I think the decisions of the Courts warrant this opinion. But the subject has not, until recently, attracted the attention it deserves, and it takes time to perfect a comprehensive and equitable plan—a scheme just to Railroad Companies and just to farmers, for that is what we want. There were in the last Congress several significant votes, however, with reference to the matter, especially upon the resolution introduced by John Q. Smith, of this State, and upon the McCreary bill in the House. In both these instances the Republicans were generally found on the side of the people, and the Democrats as generally with the Railroad Companies. A Republican Senate has now a Committee on Cheap Transportation, who are giving the subject their most careful and thoughtful consideration. It is proposed in the best manner to protect the farming and mechanical interests of the country, without oppressing or wronging railroad corporations. This can be done in various ways: by improving the natural and constructing artificial water-ways; by establishing competing railways when necessary, and possibly by fixing rates on existing lines if the Courts permit. At all events the Republicans in Congress can be safely trusted to do the best thing available whenever it can be determined what that is. I do not join in any wild cry about railroads. They have done too much for this country to warrant it. They should be fairly dealt with and properly controlled in the interest of the people.

THE SOUTH

As I mentioned at the beginning of my remarks, one of the important questions of this time is the pacification and development of the prosperity of the South. You all remember the deplorable condition in which the Southern people were left at the close of the war. Their resources had been exhausted, their credit was gone, the system of slave labor had been destroyed, the colored people, elated with their new found liberty, hardly felt like bending themselves to the same burdens they had borne by compulsion, and the whites had not been educated or accustomed to labor. To make the matter worse, a lot of adventurers, without conscience or character, finding their opportunity in the confused condition of Southern affairs, went down from the North to secure positions they could not achieve at home, and to better their own fortunes by preying upon their poor remnants of Southern prosperity. As was natural, the bitterness and hatred which culminated in civil war, could not be subdued so easily as rebel armies; the old bitterness lingered in many hearts. The Confederate soldiers generally accepted the situation and acquiesced in governmental measures, but lawless bands of desperate characters roamed the country, and committed numberless outrages. Notwithstanding all this, the Administration and a Republican Congress, exercising forbearance and generosity, forgoing punishment to rebels which might have been exacted, controlling for the time firmly but kindly, re-establishing the old relations of the States at the earliest possible moment, and giving to each its normal and proper share in the government of the Nation, has so far succeeded one year ago, that returning prosperity was beginning to gladden the hearts of the Southern people, and there was every prospect of a happy and glorious future for them. Then came the Northern elections, which, in many of the States, resulted disastrously to the party in power. The worst elements in the South, looking on, thought they saw in the signs of the times indications that the Democratic party, the old friend of slavery and ally of secession, was about to get control of the Government. Then commenced the old lawlessness again, persecution of the colored people and of the loyal whites, and within the last few weeks this has culminated in wholesale murder and the most appalling outrages, like that in Gibson County, Tennessee, where sixteen negroes were taken from Trenton jail, their hands tied, and they massacred in cold blood by the mob. This is but one instance, but there are many. A reign of terror exists in many parts of the South. In our neighboring State of Kentucky murder is as common as daylight, and matters have reached such a deplorable crisis that the newspaper press of the South in sounding the alarm; and unless a check shall be speedily put upon these disturbances a war of races is inevitable. Let the Democracy once more get control of our Government, and the South will again be drenched in blood, as it was from 1861 to 1865. I beg every lover of his country, every friend of humanity, who would deplore such results, to stand firmly by the party in power, in the interest of good order and peace. We desire nothing but the welfare of the South. We would be more than just, we would be more than generous to her people, but we cannot look calmly on while they destroy each other.

THE COLORED PEOPLE,

oppressed and degraded from generation to generation, are ignorant and poorly qualified for the exercise of their newly acquired rights. They sorely need opportunities for education and culture. When separate schools can be maintained, it is undoubtedly better that the two races should be kept apart; it would be more satisfactory to both. All we insist upon is, that somehow and somewhere, every colored child in the land should have the use of free schools. I see it somewhere stated that there are only seven per cent. of the people of Massachusetts who can not read or write, and that recent statistics show that eight per cent. of all the crime in that State is committed by this seven per cent. We all know that education contributes to virtue and good order. To keep in ignorance a large class of our fellow citizens is the most short-sighted policy, and is suicidal in its tendency. It is the genius of this country to give every man a fair chance in life, whether he be foreign or native born, black or white. And yet we find the Democracy of Ohio in the exercise of their hatred, appealing to the passions and prejudices of ignorant white men, for special privileges to some, and for a denial of right to others. The Republican party stands for the equality of all citizens before the law, and especially does it care for the poor and toiling masses. As it opposed slavery, so it opposes monopoly and oppression of every sort. The colored man should be permitted to eat and sleep and travel whithersoever he will, entitled to the same privileges as others, and protected by the same law that is over us all.

TEMPERANCE.

There are certain questions which are semi-political, but which are generally classified as belonging to the domain of morals. They affect the habits of men, and only become political, when they have relation to the good order and welfare of society. Foremost among these questions, and perhaps the one at this time attracting most attention, is the use of intoxicating drinks, and the laws controlling the same. It may as well be said at once that the Republican party is in favor of Temperance, as it is of morality in other forms. We have placed upon the statute books, of this and other States, laws to regulate and restrict the sale of spirituous liquors. As a party, Republicans have not gone to the extreme limit of prohibition, for the reason that some have doubted the possibility of success, and others have deemed it inexpedient. But what temperance legislation we have has been given us by the Republican party, while the Democrats would, if they dared, remove all restrictions, and allow absolute free trade in liquor. We recognize drunkenness as a great vice, and could I dictate the laws I would punish drunkards as well as those who make drunkards. As a party we have not undertaken to interfere with the habits and customs of any class or nationality, so long as these habits and customs did not interfere with the welfare and peace of society, but we have opposed intemperance, while the Democratic party has encouraged it, through individual members of that party, in vast numbers, are temperance men and for temperance measures. It would be well for our prohibition friends, now that license has been killed with the new Constitution, to remember this. They possibly hold the balance of the power in this State and can decide at the ballot-box whether the party of temperance, which, however, does not go quite so far as they do, shall be placed in power, or whether the enemies of their cause shall be substituted in our places to undo all the good that has been accomplished. Many good temperance men voted recently for license, because they believed that the adoption of the no-license clause would result in practical free trade. They thought that to limit and control the evil was better than to give it free course. I was among those who so voted, and for the reason named. If the question had been purely and simply whether or not the cause of temperance should be promoted the majority in favor would have been overwhelming. If, therefore, the men who voted against license will stand by the only party which sympathizes to any degree with their views, they will be joined by a host of those who voted differently, but who desire the advancement of the cause of temperance.

The Democracy predicated a resolution of their convention upon the supposition that the license clause of the Constitution had carried. It has since been ascertained that they were mistaken.

THE THIRD TERM.

Our friends of the opposition seem to be greatly exercised lest General Grant should be the choice of the Republican party for a third term, and they have an alarming resolution on that subject. It is only to be wondered they did not resolve that the good of the country imperatively demanded they should be commissioned to select our candidate for us. The only anxiety which Republicans need feel about it is lest the Democracy, considering the popularity and excellent administration of General Grant, may attempt to appropriate him as their own candidate. I have never enjoyed an intimacy with the President, which would enable me to interpret his intentions better than others; nor am I authorized in any way to speak for him; but I know him to be a man of profound good common sense; he speaks little, but listens well, observes carefully; and thinks profoundly; he is as well aware as our Democratic friends, of the deep seated prejudices of our people against violating precedent and custom by the elevation of any man, however popular, to the Presidency for a third term. I have no doubt he quietly enjoys the apprehension of his enemies, and that at the proper time he will set their hearts at rest by retiring from his high position, leaving a grateful country the rich legacy of his distinguished services for four years in time of war, and his eminently successful administration for eight years in time of peace.

In conclusion permit to say that for reasons, some of which I have stated to-night, and others which will be discussed during the approaching canvass, I firmly believe that the good of the country requires that the Republican party be continued in power. I have criticised with some severity the antecedents and present position of the opposition. But what I have said rather applies to the leading spirit of the controlling elements of the party than to its individual members. As I grow older, I come to the conclusion that no one political organization monopolizes all the wisdom or virtue of the country. It has been my fortune to know with considerable intimacy large numbers of Democrats who I freely acknowledge to be as intelligent and honest as any members of my own party; but the organization is under bad direction and unsafe to follow.

I will only add that if all the people of Ohio who think the Republican party ought to continue the administration of the Government, will take the trouble to vote this fall, we shall elect our State ticket, which bears the names of singularly unexceptional men, and continue our ascendency in the Congress of the nation.

Party ties in this country are not as strong as formerly, for intelligent men are beginning to think and act for themselves, without regard to party leaders. Indeed, no man can be a party leader who is not in accord with the best and highest sentiments of his constituents. It now becomes all honest and upright citizens to take their stand for principle and right, looking forward with confidence to a grand and prosperous career for the nation, and assured that he who does his duty fearlessly and faithfully will be rewarded with the approbation of his countrymen.

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MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.
Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness 2:27¾, Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.
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NOTICE
To the Residents of Adams, Manhattan, Oregon and Washington Townships.
At a meeting of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, held August 3d, 1874, a petition was received from the City Council of the City of Toledo, asking the Commissioners of Lucas County to enlarge Port Lawrence Township so that the same shall be identical with the limits of the City of Toledo as established by the recently completed proceedings of annexation.
An Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed January 13th, 1873, requires that any change of territory, by annexation, which shall leave a township with less than twenty-two square miles of territory, shall be obviated by annexing such townships with less than the minimum amount to a contiguous township or townships, or the annexation to said township from contiguous townships, or the erection of a new township as will in the opinion of the Commissioners best promote justice and public convenience.
The matter of changing the township lines affected by annexation, will be considered by the Commissioners on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., and they invite all who may be interested, to give them the benefit of their counsel.
By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio,
E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Toledo, August 14, 1874.

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Farm, Garden and House.

The Poultry Yard.

THE POULTRY STANDARD.

At the late meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association, after several hours' discussion by the Committee and other fanciers present, a resolution was finally passed urging "poultry fanciers generally, to write out their criticisms on the new American Standard, and also to write out their ideas in full of what the standard should be on the various classes, and send the same to the Secretary—E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.—before Sept. 1, 1874; and that the Secretary will take a record of them and forward them at once to the chairman of each of the sub-committees, when the various committees will take all of them into consideration, and from them endeavor to perfect a standard which will be generally acceptable."

This action of the Committee enables all who have found fault with the standard as established last January, to criticise it in detail and suggest some points of improvement to the revising committees, (of which there is one for each breed, composed of the most noted fanciers of that breed,) so that the next edition may reasonably be expected to be comparatively perfect.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

COST OF KEEPING POULTRY.

In a letter to the Boston *Cultivator*, Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant says he has ascertained, from actual trial in wintering 130 fowls, that it takes one quart of grain per day for every ten fowls, between November 1st and April 30th. The actual cost per head for the six months was fifty cents, and the average yield of eggs per head was worth about the same amount. The fowls were a mixture of various breeds, such as is common in most farmers' yards. So it seems that with only ordinary care and conveniences, the average of the ordinary fowls pay their way in the six winter months, and of course are kept at a profit, taking the whole year into account.

SASSAFRAS PERCHES FOR POULTRY.

A contributor to the *Prairie Farmer* takes decided grounds against the use of sassafras perches as a preventive of vermin in poultry houses. He says:—

The use of sassafras wood for perches and nest boxes has been repeatedly recommended as a preventive of vermin in poultry houses. A recent correspondent of the *Poultry Bulletin* furnishes to that paper an article from the *American Farmer*, of 1819, in which it is most positively asserted that sassafras possesses this virtue. Every year or two this same old story is repeated by theorizing writers on poultry affairs. Why is it that such idle statements so often find their way into print?

The writer proceeds to say:—

"In neglected poultry houses the mites are sometimes found in great numbers crawling over the perches, nests, floors and walls so that a person dare not enter for fear of being overrun by them. As the true chicken lice are never known to accumulate to such an extent the sassafras preventive is no doubt meant to apply to these swarms of mites rather than to lice proper; and now the surprise is that this pretended preventive, (having no foundation at all for reliability, except in the fertile imagination of some writers gifted with some peculiar sensitive olfactories,) should be so often brought to our notice without calling forth the indignant protest of better informed poultry-keepers against such senseless theories.

We have been in the habit of using sassafras poles in our hen-houses, for many years past, because they are here easily obtained, and besides the bark is just about the right roughness to admit of the fowl grasping the perches comfortably; but the mites seem not to be annoyed in the least by the aroma of the sassafras. Even the free use of whitewash will not dislodge them. We have also freely applied sulphur to the perches, but without much effect."

On the contrary we have used the sassafras perches with decided success. The implied conclusion that vermin do not possess "sensitive olfactories" is simply absurd. It is through this means that moths and other vermin are excluded by means of camphor cedar, and other pungent-smelling preventives.

PASTURING POULTRY.

The London *Field* suggests that small, temporary, portable poultry-houses, be made, large enough to accommodate a dozen fowls each, and that these be moved into different fields on the farm for the hens to pick up whatever they may find in the way of insects, or, after harvest, the scattered grain in the stubbles, thus utilizing much that is otherwise lost. The *Field* remarks as follows:

We have been breeding fowls loose in the barn yard; they pick up a large part of their living there. But they do not thrive so well and keep so healthy as other breeding stock, which we have stationed at houses purposely erected in grass fields far from the homestead. For a very small sum you may erect a small board house, tarred outside, lime-washed on the inside, and covered with asphalted felt. Each of the four sides is in a separate piece; the roof (if of a gable form) in two pieces, all knocked together at the corners with staples and pins. So a house, say six feet or seven cubic, can be popped into a cart and temporarily set up in a pasture or on a stubble, or wherever there may be a good picking for the fowls. A couple of perches, a few nests and a drinking pan for the furniture, while the ground covered in by the house, (for there is no wooden floor,) is spread over with loose earth, ashes and mortar. Such is the home of a cock and eight or ten hens and pullets during the breeding season.

There can be no good reason against grazing fowls as well as other animals, and the farmer who tries it for the first time will be surprised at the amount of grub (literally perhaps) which the active scratchers and pickers will find in a grass field, in and under the droppings of sheep and cattle, only a small amount of grain being necessary.

Glanders.

The disease of animals communicable to man, says the London Saturday Record, are a group especially interesting to sanitary authorities. The evidences we have recently had as to the prevalence of rabies and glanders—two of the most horrible maladies known—renders this subject more than usually interesting just now. Originating in man solely by contagion from animals, they are perfectly preventable, but the prevention must be directed to stamping them out in the lower animals. This course is suggested, not only by humanity, but by economy, as it is beyond dispute that a saving in money and animal life follows the stamping out of purely contagious diseases in this kingdom. The report of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office shows that glanders increases every year, and further confesses that the official returns are far from giving a true indication of the number of cases. In London it is very widely spread, and some of the Durham collieries seem to have suffered frightfully. On one of them a miner has succumbed to the disease, having been inoculated by washing his hands in a cistern at which an affected animal had drunk. If the disease be allowed to continue unchecked we shall certainly hear of the loss of more human life. Sanitary officials should use their influence with local authorities to have the regulations of the Contagious Diseases (animals) act strictly enforced. By an order of Council dated June 30, 1873, farcy and glanders are subject to the same regulations, and the local authority may prohibit the movement of any horse that is glandered, or that has been in the same field, stable, shed, or other premises with a horse affected with glanders or farcy. This order thoroughly carried out would soon have a beneficial effect, but it does not touch the case of glanders in a private stable. If an inspector knows of the existence of twenty glandered horses, he can only wait until they are brought into the street. He may suspect the disease, and he cannot stop other horses from leaving the infected stable to be sold into healthy studs. Much good may be done by existing regulations, if enforced, but until the inspector be armed with powers of entry on the suspected premises glanders will remain and human beings be liable to a loathsome death. Glandered horses, wherever found, in public streets or on private premises, should be subject to compulsory slaughter, and the inspectors intrusted with these measures should be qualified veterinary surgions.

Patent Artificial Cheese.

The Utica *Herald* remarks as follows upon the manufacture of a new kind of cheese, for which a patent was recently granted:

"The insertion of the prepared solid fat of the body to take the place of the fat taken from the milk is not alone employed to make an imitation of butter. It is reported that, as fat and buttermilk are employed to make artificial butter, so fat and skim-milk are used to make artificial cheese. The aims involved are similar in either case, although the methods of manipulation are, of course, varied. It is reported that a factory is in operation in Brooklyn, where the oleine and margarine expressed from the intestine fat of cattle is intimately mixed with skim-milk, and the rennet then poured in, producing a curd rich in oil, which can be cured and sold for cheese. Here we have a process for putting back into skim-milk, an animal oil in place of cream which has been removed. We have heard that something of this kind has been practiced nearer to Utica than Brooklyn. It is an ingenious device for adulteration, and nothing more or less. No matter if the oil derived from the tallow be chemically pure still the mingling of it with milk to take the place of cream is adulteration, and though it may not be a change of composition which produces an unhealthful material, it is a change which produces a loss of value. Thus the scheme for artificial butter and cheese are fraudulent at the outset, and even when we suppose that none but the purest oils and fats are used. If these compounds come into any wide consumption there will be materials used variously disguised which are wholly unfit for entrance into the system. Then will the evils of an enterprise which now seems only mildly objectionable be recognized and deprecated."

Fruit Houses and Their Uses.

Mr. C. L. Hoag, in a report to the Fruit Growers' Association of Niagara county, N. Y., gives the following account relating to the construction of a fruit house which he uses for gathering, sorting, and packing the products of the orchard:

The house is 18 by 14 feet open only to the north, thus excluding the fruit entirely from the sun. It is raised about one foot from the ground, with ventilation through the floor and out through the open north side. The apples were put into the house as they were gathered, in bulk, their depth on the floor being about the height of a common apple barrel. They remained perfectly cool without sweating, and did not appear to sweat at all after they had been barreled several days. The dealer said that the condition in which the apples had been preserved made them worth at least fifty cents more per barrel than apples gathered in the ordinary manner and allowed to remain any length of time in heaps upon the ground.

One great advantage secured by the construction of a house to receive the fruit in bulk, is that the fruit can be packed in barrels in stormy weather, when it is impossible to handle it out in the orchard. A house built in the manner described is decidedly superior to the use of an ordinary barn floor, on account of the superior ventilation secured. The capacity of the building referred to is from 650 to 700 barrels of apples. Its estimated cost was about $100, rough boards being used for sides and roof.

Another member said what fruit he had raised for several years had been at once removed from the orchard to the fruit-house, and he was well satisfied that the superior quality of the fruit amply repaid the cost of the construction of a proper house for storing and packing it. He suggested the construction of a house of sufficient width to require an alley through the centre of the building, with ample provision for thorough ventilation. Fruit can be put into large baskets as it is gathered, and be immediately drawn on sleighs or stone-boats to the packing-house, and the work proceeds about as rapidly as when gathered in heaps on the ground. It is essential that the fruit, after it is gathered, should be preserved from exposure to the sun, dews and rain. One great advantage of the fruit-house is that the second quality of fruit that is left after sorting is in the best possible place for preservation and future use. These buildings can be used for storing corn previous to husking, and for many other farm purposes, when not required for the storage of fruit.

Exports from Great Britain to the United States.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement of the principal exports from Great Britain to the United States during the seven months ending July 31, 1874, as compared with the same period in 1873:

Articles.	1873.	1874.
Alkali	£800,121	£663,292
Apparel, &c.	194,107	187,729
Copper, unmanufactured, cwts.	44,804	744
Copper, manufactured, cwts	1,286	707
Cotton goods, yards	83,657,435	77,786,080
Earthen and china ware	£458,881	£393,654
Haberdashery, millinery and embroidery	£945,674	£795,139
Hardware	£497,869	£365,304
Iron and steel—bar, bolt, &c.—tons	21,695	9,378
Railroad, all kinds, tons	134,093	72,631
Hoop—sheet and boiler—tons	58,482	58,905
Tin-plates—tons	56,462	55,305
Old iron—tons	28,430	5,259
Steel, tons	12,624	7,603
Lead—pig, &c.—tons	9,287	1,455
Linen goods, yards	66,806,917	61,907,020
Machinery	£348,904	£125,791
Salt, tons	128,763	102,915
Paper—writing or printing	£62,545	£34,046
Spirits—British & Irish—gallons	58,050	29,750
Silk manufactures—ribbons	£42,603	£19,807
Silk—mixed goods	£23,577	£15,9[illegible]
Wool—sheep and lambs—pounds	588,153	87,518
Woolen cloths	£910,480	£663,191
Worsted stuffs	£2,525,965	£1,908,850
Carpets	£451,598	£421,198

The Ring Finger.

Swinburne says in his "Treatise of Spousals:" "The finger on which the wedding ring is to be worn is the fourth finger of the left hand, next to the little finger; because by the received opinion of the learned and experienced in ripping up and anatomizing men's bodies there is a vein of blood which passeth from the fourth finger into the heart, called *vena amoris* (Love's vein); and so the wearing of the ring on that finger signifieth that the love should not be vain or feigned but as they did give hands each to the other, so likewise they should give heart also, whereunto that vein extended."

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Jose—The Santa Clara Valley—Fruit—Price of Land and City Lots—The Climate.

SAN JOSE, Cal., August 24, 1874.

A two days' trip down the bay to the beautiful city of San Jose, may furnish a few items of interest to eastern readers who are at all curious about California. San Jose is about fifty miles from San Francisco, near the head of the bay, and is the chief town in Santa Clara Valley, pronounced by many the most beautiful and productive one in the State. It was settled by the Spanish, and many of their descendants still reside here. The population is something over 12,000, and is rapidly increasing. For inviting shade trees, flowers and luxuriant semi-tropical vegetation, it surpasses every place I have yet seen on the coast. The beauty of its situation, its delightful climate, and its contiguity to the commercial metropolis of the State, attract a well-to-do people, who possess both taste and means to beautify their homes, so that the city and surrounding country, viewed from the highest point of the Court House, affords a view which is lovely beyond discription. The climate is somewhat warmer than San Francisco, less subject to fogs and cold winds, but not so warm as the larger and more inland valleys. Of course, San Jose, is a city of great expectations, it needs a railroad to Alviso, (about eighty miles) and a deepening of the bay, to admit vessels of larger size, and then San Francisco might begin to be jealous of of her. She has two steamers plying on the bay between the two cities, which do a good business, but what she is now looking forward to is direct trade with New York, Liverpool, and the rest of the world. (I left my informant anxiously looking in the direction of the bay, and I guess he'll have to look some time yet.) Capitalists have a way of monopolizing privileges or diverting them into San Francisco channels which will somewhat militate against the ambitious designs of surrounding villages.

On my way hither I saw large fields of strawberries, grapes, and all other kinds of fruit. Strawberries are yet seen in the markets. Land stocked with these fruits is, of course, out of the reach of a poor man, varying in price, according to improvements, from $100 to $600 per acre. The facilities and arrangements for irrigation largely affect the price of land, because with these advantages there is hardly any limit to the production, and there is an almost total exemption from the contingencies caused by a lack of rain, which sometimes occur. There is also much grain raised in the Santa Clara Valley, which of course is not irrigated, and the crop is so large this year, and the price so low, and ship freights so high, that many farmers, who can do so, are holding their grain for better prices, or lower rates of freight. The valley varies in breadth from three to 30 miles, and is about thirty-five miles long, with an area of some 700,000 acres. The Santa Clara Valley is a very attractive place for a person of means, but there are other valleys and land in the foot-hill which are more suited to the purchasing farmer of the majority of people.

From my limited inquiries, I judge city lots in San Jose to be about the same price as in Toledo, with perhaps a trifle more reduction for distance from the business portion of the "Garden City," than is the case in the "Corn City." Prospective development probably in both places affords excuse for high prices; if, however, I must pay much for prospects, I should prefer the investment in Toledo; but if the object be a home in a quiet, growing, flowery, fruitful, healthful city, surrounded by the "everlasting hills," with a salubrious climate of remarkably equable temperature; school and church privileges equal to the best society as moral, refined or intellectual as we may desire; if in short it were a question simply of climate, health, residence, and not of business or bread-winning, there would be no room for hesitation in deciding for San Jose, and I am not sure that even in the latter respect, with the same advantages of capital and skill, and pluck, the chances are not more equal than would at first sight appear. But so far, to me, the chief attraction of California, is its climate—the possibilities of continuous labor with less oppression, in mid-winter and mid-summer, and the great variety of degrees of temprerature which a few hours' travel enables one to enjoy. If you are exposed to the annoyance of a prevailing wind, in one locality, or a fog, or a miasm, which injuriously affects a delicate organism, a change of a few miles, (and sometimes of a block or two,) behind a friendly shelter, or on a commanding eminence, will remedy the evil. In fact, you may choose your climate. In the valleys, like those of Santa Clara, Napa, and some other smaller valleys, where the winds are broken by intervening ranges of mountains, the summers are mild and salubrious—neither too hot nor too cold. The dry, cool atmosphere, is a sure protection against malaria, hence fevers are almost unknown, and the nights are positively grand. Invariably cool enough to require thick covering, sleep becomes a luxury rarely enjoyed by the summer resident of other lands.

But the dust! A stage ride in this valley for a few miles in summer renders it difficult to determine the color of a man's clothes. The horses are not at all careful about disturbing it, but kick it up in thick clouds, until you can't see far on either side, and the wind drives it through the open windows in disagreeable puffs. Returning, I occupied an outside seat, and didn't get a visible speck.

At this place I first saw a mountain team—two large wagons, one fastened behind the other, and six horses or mules. The wonder is how one man, with one line, can drive this long team along the steep, winding roads of the mountains, with frightful precipices yawning to receive him, and the roads so narrow that two teams cannot pass, only at intervals where special provision is made for it. If two teams happen to meet where they cannot pass, the one coming up hill must back down until a place is reached where one may stand aside while the other passes. To avoid these inconveniences the horses often carry bells to give warning of their approach. I suppose horses and men are used to it, but sometimes fearful accidents occur. Much of the lumber comes from the mountains by these conveyances, and there is a good deal of staging done in the mountains, so that familiarity with danger engenders indifference. G. W. W.

Remarkable Coincidences.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable coincidences recorded is shown by the statistics of Iowa and Georgia in the matters of insanity, blindness, &c. The populations are given as, Georgia, 1,185,-000; Iowa, 1,182,933 (the national census made them 1,191,792 and 1,184,109 respectively), and the following were the showing of the two State as to their unfortunate classes:

	Georgia	Iowa
Insane	1,185	1,182
Idiotic	790	789
Deaf and dumb	677	676
Blind	474	478

Truly, the force of coincidence could no further go.

A five-year old infant in Tennessee is said to have a fine alto voice. It isn't going to Italy till it gets its teeth cut.

GOSSIP.

Paris has 47,000 resident Germans.

A race of sculptors—The Chip-a-way Indians.

A drunkard is generally a bad arguer, for the oftener he comes to the "pint" the more incoherent he is.

Many of the Illinois battle flags sent to the Vienna Exposition have been returned, bearing evidences of hard usage.

Cansjoharie has five ladies, who weigh over 200 pounds each, and when they all sit down together the jar is felt all over the town.

A Missouri clergyman's fees for marrying fourteen couples amounted to over fifty pounds of dried apples and a due bill for eighteen bushels of buckwheat.

If you want to see the other side of Custer's Paradise, go there next December. The winds of the winter there are as adept at taking the scalp off a man as the Sioux Indians.

One of the performers connected with Barnum's show is a regularly licensed clergyman, and varies the monotony of city performances by preaching to country congregations on the Sabbath.

It is alleged with respect to a railroad in Arkansas, that in order to realize the State aid, the company built a section of ten miles, drew the bonds thereon, took up the rails and relaid them on the next section, and drew another installment of bonds, and so on, till the whole quota of bonds had been drawn, and no road built.

When they want to find out in the country if a girl is courting or not, an old lady steps in and remarks: "I say! there ain't no one sick in this here house or nothin' is there? I seen a light burnin' nigh into twelve o'clock last night, but I don't smell no camphire nor nothin' round."

A Western paper says dealers in butter classify it as wool-grease, cart-grease, soap-grease, variegated, tessellated, cow-grease, boarding-house breakfast, inferior tub, common tub, medium roll, good roll, and gilt-edge roll. The terms are strictly technical.

A Missionary Eloping to America with a Colonel's Wife.

From the Edinburgh Courant.

A painful elopement case has occurred within the last few days, the parties involved occupying a highly respectable position in society. The delinquents are the wife of a Colonel at present serving in India, and a Free Church missionary. The lady, who is said to be highly accomplished and of prepossessing appearance, had resided with her husband for some years in India, and shortly after the birth of her fifth child had come to Edinburgh and boarded herself and children with a respectable family in a village in the vicinity. In order apparently to further the education of her oldest boy, she engaged a Free Church divinity student as tutor, with whom, it appears, she became very intimate. Ultimately she removed from her lodgings in the village, and took up quarters nearer the residence of the tutor. By and by the student received an appointment as missionary to a station in an important town in the North, which he had not long occupied before he was followed by the lady. The intimate relations and frequent communications which took place between the parties became the subject of talk among the gossips of the town; but nothing of a scandalous nature was suspected until it was rumored that the lady and missionary had left the town on the same day for the South. Inquiry was of course made by the friends of the parties, who were traced to London. It is said that they have gone to America, but nothing has yet been definitely ascertained in Edingburgh as to their whereabouts. The five children have been left behind. It is said that the lady will have £700 in her own right in the event of certain circumstances occurring. It is also said that the husband of the lady will arrive in Edinburgh about the beginning of next month, and that the case will then likely come before the law courts. The lady is said to be about thirty-five years of age, and the missionary is reported to be her junior by ten years.

Taking Advantage of an Accident.

Three men-of-war ships—Dutch, French, and English—while anchored in port, were contending with each other for the best display of sailorship, so that the Captain of each vessel determined to send aloft an active sailor to perform some deed of grace and daring. The Dutch Captain sent a Duchman, the French a Frenchman, and the English an Irishman. The Dutchman stood on the top of the mainmast with his arm extended. The Frenchman then went aloft and extended both hands. Now the Irishman thought if he could stand on the top of the mainmast with a leg and an arm extended he would be declared the most daring sailor. Nimbly he clambered aloft until he reached the highest point; then he carefully balanced himself on both feet, extending his right hand with a graceful motion. Then he drew out his left leg until it came into a line with his right arm. In doing so he ingloriously lost his balance and fell from the mast, crushing through the rigging toward the deck. The various ropes which he came in contact broke his fall, but his velocity was not too great to prevent his grasping a rope attached to the mainyard. To this he hung for two seconds; then, dropped lightly to the deck, landed safely on his feet. Folding his arms triumphantly, as if fall and all was in programme, he glanced toward the rival ships and joyously exclaimed: "There, bate that if you can!"

Musk.

Musk is a secretion, and is obtained from the musk-deer (*Meschus moschiferus*), a pretty little animal inhabiting the higher mountain ranges of China, Tonquin and Thibet. The musk is found in a small pocket or pouch under the belly of the deer. The hunters cut off this pouch, which, becoming dry, preserves its contents, and in this state the best article reaches our markets. Musk, when moderately dry, is an unctious powder of reddish brown color. It gives out a powerful odor of a warm, aromatic character and most wonderful persistency. Blending well with almost every other scent, it discovers but little of its own peculiarity in compounds, when used in proper proportion, and yet gives them great permanency. In point of general usefulness to the perfumer it is probably unequaled by any other substance; for, although course and undesirable in a pure state, the most popular compounds are those in which it is an ingredient.

Genuine musk is very costly, being worth, when separated from its sac and all extraneous matter, from $25 to $35 the ounce. Its great strength compensates in a measure for its price. One part of musk, it is said, will scent more than three thousand parts of inodorous powder.—[John H. Snively, in Harper's Magazine for September.

The Latest Louisiana Duel.

At the appointed time both men appeared on the scene, each attended by two seconds and a surgeon. Both were calm and collected, and after the usual civilities and preliminaries they took their places, fifteen paces apart, armed with Smith & Wesson six-barrelled revolvers. At the word both delivered the first fire simultaneously, and both shots ranged a trifle wide, and the combatants remained unhurt. A second fire was demanded, and again did the men firmly and stolidly discharge their weapons, but for the second time neither shot took effect. At this juncture the seconds sought to effect a cessation of hostilities, and protested against any further proceedings, as enough had been done already to satisfy wounded honor; but Gray demanded a third fire, and declared that he would continue to demand a repetition until one or both parties should fall. The seconds had therefore, no recourse, and once more the combatants faced each other, still as firm of nerve as ever. At the word the sound of both weapons rang out upon the morning air together, and on the instant both fell forward, flat upon the ground, as if they had been logs. The seconds and surgeons ran quickly to them, and saw at once that in each case the deadly messenger had thoroughly done its savage work. Both were struck in the side, directly under the arm, and neither spoke a word after the fatal shot. Gray died instantly, and Richard breathed his last in less than two minutes after.

Both were white men, and life-long residents of the parish. Previous to their political differences they had been warm friends, and their terrible end has had an exceedingly depressing influence in the community where they lived.—*N. O. Cor. Cin. Enquirer.*

A Wonderful Baby.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Aug. 25.

The greatest wonder in Kentucky just now arrived in the city from Glasgow, Ky., and will be on exhibition here in a few days. It came in the shape of a three year old boy baby, which weighs 126 pounds, measures 37 inches around the chest, 40 inches around the waist, about 56 inches around the hips, 26 inches around the thigh, and is 40 inches in height. Mr. S. H. Chambers, a man of medium size and about 45 years of age, is the father. The mother is rather small. The child when born was of ordinary size, and was six months old before he began to develop into such enormous proportions. He is a pretty boy, of a lively disposition and very intelligent. With due respect to the boy and his parents, as the reporter reviewed him both lying on the bed and standing up on the floor, he appeared more like a baby elephant than like a baby boy. He is very stout, has a good appetite, talks plainly and sleeps soundly.

Colored States.

The negroes continue to emigrate southward. North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas being their most chosen abodes. Arkansas and Texas will not be black republics, as in each the Caucasian race will increase. The political power gained there by the whites will be maintained, and check the black immigration. In South Carolina and Mississippi the present preponderance of the dark race is likely to be augmented. In Louisiana, says the New Orleans *Times*, "since 1870 at least five whites have moved out of the State for every negro that has so removed," and the same depletion of the white race is taking place in South Carolina. In Florida the whites had a slight majority in 1870, but it is not unlikely that the alternations of poor sandy land and swamps will attract the negroes more than the white race, and so in three States we may for a long time to come have black republics. The relative numbers of the two races appear as follows by the last census:

	White.	Black.
Alabama	521,384	475,510
Arkansas	362,115	122,169
Florida	96,057	91,689
Georgia	638,926	545,142
Louisiana	362,065	364,210
Mississippi	382,896	444,201
South Carolina	289,667	415,814
North Carolina	678,470	391,650
Texas	564,700	253,475

☞ The fellow who wrote that BEECHER "loved not wisely, but two well," might find it difficult to prove the statement, since it has been somewhat difficult to prove that he loved even one too well.

☞ Counterfeit twenty dollar notes on the Merchant's National Bank of New York are in circulation.

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20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
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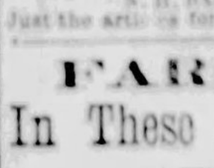

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THEODOR ZSCHOCH,

P. O. Box 5594. 116 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

Marshall Jewell has taken the oath of office, and entered upon his duties as Postmaster General.

The Attorney General has decided that the proviso in the army appropriation bill to the effect that only actual traveling expenses shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointments under the United States laws, supersedes and cuts off the allowance of mileage to United States Marshals, as provided in the fee bill.

The Attorney General has also decided that the military forces of the United States may be employed to remove outlaws, thieves, and other unauthorized persons from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservations.

The 11th call for the redemption of the 5-20 bonds of 1872, just issued is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1874.

By virtue of authority given by act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870 entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, and known as 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 1st day of December, 1874, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day; that is to say, coupon bonds known as the third and fourth series of February 25, 1862, dated May, 1862, as follows:

COUPON BONDS—THIRD SERIES.

$50—Nos. 14,501 to 17,874, both inclusive.
$100—Nos. 45,101 to 54,928, both inclusive.
$500—Nos. 28,701 to 30,963, both inclusive.
$1,000—Nos. 70,201 to 78,132, both inclusive.

FOURTH SERIES.

$50—Nos. 1 to 1,310, both inclusive.
$100—Nos. 1 to 1,966, both inclusive.
$500—Nos. 1 to 1,786, both inclusive.
$1,000—Nos. 1 to 4,370, both inclusive.
Total $12,000,000.

REGISTERED BONDS.

$50—Nos. 1,750 to 1,800, both inclusive.
$100—Nos. 13,301 to 13,900, both inclusive.
$500—Nos. 7,70. to 7,950, both inclusive.
$1,000—Nos. 31,610 to 32,950, both inclusive.
$5,000—Nos. 9,800 to 10,150, both inclusive.
$10,000—Nos. 11,751 to 12,500, both inclusive.
Total, $3,000,000. Grand total, $15,000,000.

Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, $12,000,000 are coupon bonds and $3,000,000 registered bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the Loan Division of the Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

Appended to the call is a statement of ten previous calls for the redemption of the 5-20 bonds. They commence with September 1, 1871, and aggregate to August 1, 1874 $261,000,000, and with the present or 11th call, $276,000,000.

Country postmasters will be interested in knowing a late ruling of the Post Office Department provides that post offices should be open for an hour on Sunday morning before the hours of divine service if there is a mail arriving at the office on that morning, if not then keep the office closed. A postmaster is required to keep his office open for the dispatch of business every day except Sunday, during the usual business hours of the place, and to attend at such other hours as may be necessary to receive and dispatch mails.

The expedition from the United States to observe the transit of Venus, arrived at Cape Town on the 5th of August.

It is stated that one million, seven hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars has been actually issued to national banks since the new currency law, providing for the issue of $54,000,000 additional circulation went into effect. The application for circulation, however, will probably foot up between twenty-five and thirty million dollars. Whether this amount will be speedily taken by the applicants, there is no means of knowing. The Comptroller of the Currency does not reckon the amount called for by these applicants as actually taken, so that after they have been on file a reasonable time and not carried out, any other applicants in the same locality can take the amount promised for the original applicant.

It is understood that a change is soon to be made in the office of the Secret Service. Solicitor Wilson and Secretary Bristow had a long interview on the subject recently but they have not yet determined who may succeed Whitely.

Governor Osborn has sent a letter to the President, renewing his request for arms to protect the frontier from Indians. He says that 16 citizens of Kansas are known to have been murdered by the Indians since the 16th of June last, and that no one of the murderers have been punished or even apprehended, and urges that, as the United States military force in this locality is not sufficient to prevent or punish such outrages, means be furnished the settlers to protect themselves.

The order removing the headquarters of the army to St. Louis in October was promulgated on the 4th.

It is announced that Secretary Bristow has approved of the recommendations of Solicitor Wilson in regard to the secret service division of the Treasury, and directs that steps be taken at once for the re-organization of that branch of the service, and that all papers and evidence in relation to the secret service in the hands of the solicitor be turned over to the Attorney General. Col. Whitely has tendered his resignation as chief of that Bureau, which was this morning accepted by the Secretary, but his successor has not yet been designated.

THE EAST.

The Christian Union, Mr. Beecher's paper, has an article on the Brooklyn scandal, in the course of which it says: Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton and Mrs. Tilton, have each on their own admissions, or on ample and incontrovertible proof, told two wholly different stories of the whole matter. Mr. Beecher alone has said always the same thing. The burst of self-reproach in which he carelessly set his hand to a paper which he had neither written nor read, which grossly perverted his expressions, the tempestuous self reproach and sorrow which he has described, and in which it seems he committed himself to a mistaken course in the whole matter, is surely easy to comprehend. Mr. Beecher's well known old and long affection for Mr. Tilton, strengthened as he graphically told, by the great service which Tilton had done him; his profound desire springing from the sentiment, which in the deepest in his life to reclaim and save one who had erred; the stern reckoning to which he held himself for errors that had aggravated the trouble; the utter forgiveness which he gave to offences against him; the dread of disaster, not to himself only, but to Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and to public morality and decency, in the storm of vile scandal which has at last been let loose, the utter weariness of life at times under the burden, and the exalted and heroic ministry to others, never once interrupted by his own troubles, all these things, though they may be forgotten or misunderstood in the tumult of the present, will one day shine out clear, and ennoble in the eyes of the world a man who made many mistakes, but never erred ignobly, who held himself through all the sure and upright friend of man and the servant of God.

At Mystic Park, Boston, on the 2d, a special purse of $2,500 was offered Goldsmith Maid to beat her own record of 2:14½, she to have three trials. The Maid appeared between the heats of the second race and made the heat in 2:19½, with a running mate. The second trial was made under the most favorable auspices. The track had been scraped close into the pole. There was absolutely no wind. Budd nodded for the word the first time he came down. The Maid trotted the first quarter in 33¼ seconds, and the half mile in 1:00¼, lifting her head just once before she reached there. The last half mile was trotted without the least show of a break, and she made her best recorded time—2:14, amid the cheers of the assembled thousands.

Judge Blatchford, in a bankrupt case, gave a decision on the 1st to the effect that when the assets of a bankrupt fail to reach fifty per cent. of the claims proved against the estate, he cannot have a discharge unless by consent of a majority in number and value of creditors, in accordance with the provision of an act of 1868, which the court holds has not been modified by subsequent legislation.

The colored citizens of Boston at an indignation meeting Thursday, resolved about the Southern outrages, calling for Grant's interference and an extra session of Congress, if need be.

At New York, Thursday, the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

The Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Peck presiding, is in session at Erie, Penn. Two hundred and fifty pastors were present yesterday. The Presiding Elders of the various districts made reports, which were in general very favorable, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, showing liberal collections for Missions and Church buildings, also a large increase of memberships.

Fred Mather, who sailed from this country a short time ago, having in his charge some one hundred thousand young shad, intended for the streams of Germany, writes from on the board of a steamer that the fish all died of starvation. Another attempt will be made to transplant shad from American to German waters.

At Boston, in May, 1872, Sidney Dillon filed a bill against Geo. M. Barnard, et al., assignees, and Wm. J. Hart et al., trustees of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company, to enforce a lien on the property. The defendants filed a demurrer on the 2d of September following, and Judge Shipley has given a decision sustaining the demurrer.

A number of raised certificates of stock have been brought to light at Philadelphia, through an investigation of the affairs of the Central Fire Insurance Co. They are as follows: Five of Philadelphia & Reading, all originally for one share, but raised to 100 and 200 and 300; five of the Pennsylvania Railroad; five of the Lehigh Valley; three of the Central of New Jersey, and one of the United Companies of New Jersey. On one of the raised certificates the Union Banking Company had loaned $10,000. The Reading shares were transferred on the books of that company by J. N. Elbert, who is said to have been a broker of insurance.

George F. Hoar announces his willingness to become a candidate for renomination to Congress.

Thirteen newly appointed Baptist missionaries will soon sail for their several Asiatic fields of labor under the auspices of the Missionary Union.

At Twin Mountain, Sept. 6, Mr. Beecher preached to another very large audience, special trains bringing over a thousand hearers. His discourse was mainly historical. No allusion in any way was made to the scandal, though at times during the remarks Mr. Beecher appeared very much affected, his voice faltering and his eyes filling with tears. At the conclusion of the sermon a collection for a poor widow with nine children was taken up, which realized $163.

The statement is published that the German house in Leipsic which is publishing a translation of the first volume of Beecher's "Life of Christ," has discontinued the publication, and offers for sale at actual cost all on hand, in consequence of the disreputable disclosures about Beecher.

At Philadelphia, Sept. 5, the old Carpenter's Hall was gaily decorated in honor of the Centennial anniversary of the meeting of the first Centennial Congress. In the building appropriate ceremonies took place. Vice President Wilson was present. The hall was crowded and the court was packed. The following letter of regret was received from President Grant:

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 5.

To John M. Ogden, Walter Allison and Richard K. Betts, Committee of Carpenter's Hall Company:

Your invitation to me to attend the hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the Centennial Congress in their hall this day has, from an accumulation of papers and letters during my recent visit East, escaped my attention until this moment. Please excuse the apparent neglect. It would have afforded me pleasure to attend your exercises on an occasion of so much interest. I hope that they will be attended with all the interest such an occasion should naturally inspire.

U. S. GRANT.

The National Monument Association reports a gratifying success for its appeals for contingent subscriptions. The responses from secret societies and military societies are particularly flattering, and the Society is sanguine of success during the Centennial year by this means.

At New York, September 5, the Grand Lodge of the German Order of Harugari in session the past week, represented State lodges in 21 States. The report of the Grand Secretary gives the number of lodges in the United States as 329, with a membership of 23,273; assets, $358,083 in the treasury. The following officers have been elected by the Grand Lodge: Master, Philip Merkle, New York; Deputy Master, August Wartner, Indianapolis; Almoner C. Bucker, Rhode Island; Secretary, W. Rosenthal, Reading; Treasurer, P. Stark, Louisville. The Grand Lodge will hold the next session in 1876 in St. Louis.

The office of the United States Secret Service in New York, was closed on Friday last, and the property transferred to Washington.

THE WEST.

At Little Rock, August 31, the Convention decided by a more decisive vote than heretofore, to leave the question of the legality of the Halford bonds to the Legislature. A motion to repudiate them outright received few supporters.

The Republican learns from a gentleman just from Galveston that on Friday last, at Corsicana, Texas, the wife of a negro living three miles from the town was grossly insulted by a white desperado. The husband went to Corsicana and made complaint before a Justice of the Peace, and in attempting to arrest the desperado the negro husband and two or three others were shot. Some three hundred negroes then armed themselves, with the intention of capturing the white man, who, with five or six others, had taken possession of a cabin in the suburbs and barricaded it, and were determined to resist arrest. When the informant left the whites were counselling the negroes not to besiege the cabin, as the occupants were well armed, and would kill many of their assailants.

The delegates to the National Cotton Exchange Convention, have adopted a standard of classification, which is said to be unsatisfactory to New York dealers, being too low.

Two hundred men of the Manitoba mounted police force have deserted from Fort Garry, many taking their horses with them.

The Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, in a letter to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, says: "We have not had a drop of rain in this vicinity for 365 days. Everything is scorching hot and burning up, and many cattle have died of starvation."

A meeting of the managers of the leading Western railroads, including the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, was held at Chicago on the 2d, and it was resolved to follow the example of the recent meeting of Eastern railroad managers at Saratoga, and do away with the payment of commissions to ticket agents. There was great unanimity upon the question, and there is no doubt that all railroads that have not entered into the arrangement will soon do so.

A telegram has been received at Ottawa, (Canada), from the Northwest expeditionary force dated at Old Wines Creek, August 12th, reporting that the expedition was then encamped about 480 miles from Dufferin. The horses were in a poor condition from insufficient pasturage, bad weather, and hard work, but the health of the men was good. There had been a fight between some Blackfeet Indians and buffalo hunters. The Indians were instigated to make the attack according to the hunter's report by American outlaws. The hunters report that the Indians number 500 and that they had been strengthening their fort at Bow River all Spring.

The schedule reported in the Arkansas Convention fixes the election on the Constitution and for officers under it, for the 13th of October.

The industrial Exposition was opened Sept 1st, with the most enthusiastic holiday Cincinnati ever experienced.

The afternoon was devoted to the reception of the militia, as follows: Detroit National Guards, Campbell Guards and Sill Guards, Chillicothe, Ohio, Cleveland Grays, Harris Guards, Dayton, O., Myers Cadets, Toledo, and Springfield Light Guards and Walbridge Guards, Toledo, Indianapolis State Guards and three Cincinnati Companies. The parade of the military through the streets at half-past 1, was the most splendid display the city ever had. One hundred thousand people witnessed it. The Batallion marched to the Exposition and attended the opening exercises, in which Mayor Johnston, Gov. Allen, Gov. Hendricks, and S. Dana Horton made speeches. The military then proceeded to Eden Park and gave a dress parade witnessed by 20,000 persons. The city all day long was hung with banners and gaily decorated. Business generally was suspended. The Chamber of Commerce and city offices closed. The receipts at the gate were the largest ever had. The opening day was larger than the first four days last year.

Lieutenant General Sheridan sent the following order by telegraph to Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry, St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 3d:

Should the campaign now organizing at Sioux City and Yankton trespass on the Sioux Indian reservation, you are hereby directed to use the force at your command to burn the wagon trains, destroy the outfit and arrest the leaders, confining them at the nearest military post in the Indian country. Should they succeed in reaching the interior you are directed to send such a force of cavalry in pursuit as will accomplish the purposes above named. Should Congress open up the country for settlement by extinguishing the treaty rights of the Indians, the undersigned will give a cordial support to the settlement of the Black Hills. A duplicate of these instructions has been sent to General Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte.

The committee appointed, consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat, to investigate the transactions of the late State Auditor Charles McIlrath's accounts of the school and swamp lands, which were in his charge as Land Commissioner of Minnesota, made a unanimous report on the 4th, showing a startling state of things. A portion of the committee's report had been anticipated by certain outgivings, but the effect can scarcely fail to be more profound and astonishing than the result of the late investigation into the irregularities of the State Treasury. The committee include the evidence taken by them with their report. Both the evidence and report are very voluminous. The committee claims to have discovered defalcations on the part of McIlrath to the amount of $100,000. The committee say that the examination of the books, papers and records of the Auditor's office, which were turned over to them, and the testimony of those in that office, developed the startling fact, which was subsequently admitted by Mr. McIlrath in his testimony before them, that no accounts whatever could be found or were kept of transactions amounting to thousands of dollars, and especially of the payment of any timber cut upon Internal Improvement lands, either with permits, or, in many cases, without permits. An equally unsatisfactory state of affairs was found to exist with reference to the proceeds of sales of grass upon school lands.

The lumbermen of that State held a State convention on the 4th, at St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. After considerable debate, the leading idea of which was that production should be reduced, General W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, was called upon to speak. He said that the fortune of lumbermen was a hard one. There was not a more intelligent class in the country than our lumbermen, yet these intelligent men are pursuing a suicidal policy. The vast forests are being stripped of their wealth by ambitious men, in their race for money. Last winter there was a cut of 200,000,000 feet of logs, where it should have been 100,000,000. He would enter into an agreement not to cut over a certain amount, provided others would do the same. After a long debate, the convention adopted resolutions recommending all lumbermen to reduce the cutting of mills 33 1-3 per cent. during the ensuing season of 1874-5.

The citizens of Henryville, Ind., have offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderers of August Gardner, who was robbed of his money and then tied to the railroad track. Bob Thomas and Lewis E. Clark have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers. Their examining trial is to take place this evening. The greatest excitement prevails at Henryville, and if the evidence is anyways conclusive, there may be trouble. It is reported that a vigilance committee has been organized.

THE SOUTH.

The New Orleans Price Current annual cotton statement contains the following: Net receipts at this port, 1,224,240 bales; gross, 1,359,896. Exports to Great Britain, 633,420; France, 240,980; other foreign ports, 273,914; total to foreign ports, 1,147,314; coastwise, 201,079. Receipts at all United States ports, 3,809,838 bales, exports to Great Britain, 1,854,847; France, 363,690; other foreign ports, 610,811; total exports, 2,828,348 bales.

The official election returns have been received from all of the counties in the State of Kentucky, except Union and Wayne, giving a total vote for Jones, the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, of 113,348, and for Cochrane, the Republican candidate, of 52,540; Jones' majority, 60,844.

Colonel David Morris, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Southwest Missouri, 65 years old, was brutally murdered last Sunday in Barton county, by a young man named W. P. Dickson. It appears Dickson bought a tract of land upon which Col. Morris held a mortgage, and proceeded to cut off timber. Morris protested against this, and in attempting to restrain Dickson he was shot six times. Dickson confessed and is now in jail.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain

Additional correspondence between the British Government and its representative at Madrid, concerning the Virginius outrage, is published. Mr. McDonald, the British Charge d'Affairs, writes to Lord Derby, July 9th, that the Spanish Government appeals to England to defer pressing a settlement of her claims on account of negotiations pending with the United States, as Spain will be hampered in dealing with the latter, if the American Government is able to cite as a precedent the payment of an indemnity to England.

Lord Derby replies on July the 18th, demanding that a settlement be made by a fixed and not too distant date. Mr. McDonald replies to Lord Derby on August the 18th, that Signor Ulloa, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, agrees that the indemnity shall be settled immediately under certain considerations.

The Marquis of Ripon has resigned the position of Grand Master of Free Masons, and will be succeeded ad interim by the Prince of Wales.

Further details of the Austrian Polar Expedition have been received. After abandoning their ship the party traveled for seven months in sledges, and in all, two winters were passed on the ice. The highest point reached was in latitude 80 degrees North. A large tract of land was discovered to the northward of Nova Zembla. The expedition arrived at Wardoe, on the Russian coast. Only one death occurred during the entire voyage.

Hugh Childers, a member of Gladstone's Government, and formerly a resident of Australia, Col. Gray, Messrs. Bald, Beckwith, MacClure, Still, Seymour and Clark, will compose the new Board of Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada.

At a meeting of the cotton spinners of Manchester, on the 3d, it was decided that a circular should be sent to the Lancaster Mills, advising that work be limited to four days a week.

The London Standard's Dublin correspondent says the forthcoming Irish-American rifle match excites the greatest interest. The Irish team will embark on the Cunard steamer at Queenstown on Sunday morning. The Lord Mayor of Dublin and lady will escort them to Queenstown, and they will be accompanied to America by Viscount Massereen and Mr. Bagnell, as extra members of the team, also, by several ladies and representatives of the press.

The Irish team of riflemen embarked at Queenstown on the 6th inst., on the steamship Scotia for New York. Their departure was witnessed by a large and very enthusiastic crowd.

France.

A large number of Catholic pilgrims from England have arrived at Paris, on their way to the shrine at Pontiguay.

Le Temps, L'Opinion National, and Le Bien, public newspapers, have been sentenced to a nominal penalty for publishing Marshal Bazaine's letter.

The civil guards over Bazaine, who were arrested at St. Margaerite on the charge of conniving in his escape, have been released.

The sale of ten Bonapartist journals, all published in the provinces, have been prohibited by orders from the Minister of the Interior.

The official report of the Commission appointed to investigate the circumstance of the escape of Bazaine implicates the jailors, and say that they were instigated by Colonel Villette, Bazaine's Aid de Camp, to facilitate the prisoner's flight, but acquits the garrison of the fort of complicity in the affair.

A meeting of the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly was held on the 3d. M. Baffet, President of the Assembly, presided. M. Mahy, deputy of the Left, complained of the continued rigorous treatment by the Government of newspapers in the municipalities. He also called particular attention to a speech of Capt. Man at a meeting in La Vendee, in which he advised his hearers to follow the example of the inhabitants of that department at the time of the first revolution and draw their swords against their enemies.

M. Chaband Latour, Minister of the Interior, replied that the Government would make inquiries into this matter.

M. Tirard, another Deputy of the Left, complained of unequal treatment of the newspapers by the Government. Some, he charged, were favored, and others oppressed. He also made complaint against the restrictions placed upon the introduction and circulation of foreign journals, and of the suspension of a newspaper in Bordeaux, because it stated that Marshal McMahon was coldly received during his recent journey. Tirard declared that, notwithstanding these proceedings by the Government, the Paris Figaro was allowed to incite the citizens to hatred of each other. He demanded a cessation of these vigorous measures.

Chaband La Tour justified the action of the government in suspending the journal in Bordeaux, and in prohibiting the publication of eight other Bonapartist papers, because of the reproduction in their columns, of attacks which were of a serious nature. He stated, however, that he regretted the necessity for such proceedings.

Pickard asked the government to enforce the decision of the Assembly abolishing the Empire. He said M. Berger, a Bonapartist candidate for the assembly in the department of Maine et Loire, had issued a circular to the electors ignoring this decision.

Several members of the Extreme Right uttered their protests against the recognition of Marshal Serrano's government in Spain, because it was opposed to the interests of France. Chaband La Tour replied that France had acted in harmony with the other powers. He added that large bodies of troops had been dispatched to the frontier to preserve strict neutrality.

Le Bien Public says that Marshal Bazaine has gone to England.

There were serious disturbances at Meze in the Department of Herault, on the 4th of September, the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic. The Gendarmes fired on the rioters, of whom ten were killed and nineteen wounded. Reinforcements were at once ordered to Meze and entered the town yesterday. No further trouble is apprehended. Slight disturbances are reported in other places on the 4th inst., and at Lyons several arrests were made.

Victor Hugo has written a letter declining the invitation to the Peace Congress at Geneva. He says peace cannot be established until another war has been fought between France and Germany. He points to the existence of deep and undying hatred between the two countries and declares war will be a duel between the principles of Monarchy and Republicanism.

Italy.

Mount Ætna has been in a state of eruption since Saturday, and streams of lava are pouring from the crater.

Several regiments have been sent to Sicily because of the increase of brigandage and general lawlessness. Court martials have been established for the prompt punishment of all offenders.

The eruption of Mt. Ætna shows no sign of abatement. The inhabitants are fleeing from the villages at the foot of the mountain, but it is though no harm will be done. The direction taken by the lava is remote from cultivated parts of the mountain.

A letter from Rome says the revolutionists desire to set up the Red Republic and the Commune, and play in Rome the pranks played in Paris, and became bold enough to summon a congress to be held at Ferrara. On the 2d of August there was a sort of preliminary caucus to this congress held at a villa near Rimini, and at this were assembled twenty-eight leaders of the revolution from all parts of the Peninsula. The Government marched a body of troops to the villa, surrounded it, and arrested twenty-eight reds. They were searched, and from papers found upon them, and from other information, the Government authorities obtained a list of over two hundred clubs of reds and internationalists in provinces of Ravenna, Acona, Bologna, and Ferrara. These clubs were all closed and some of their members were arrested. On the 9th and 19th acting upon information obtained from papers taken at Rimini, the government arrested three internationalist chiefs at Forli, and thirteen at Florence.

Spain.

The Carlists made two determined assaults on Puycerda on the 31st, but without effect. Both attacks were repulsed, and the besiegers in their rage set fire to and destroyed the houses outside the walls.

Russia has sent special agents to the Republican and Carlist Generals headquarters to report on the military positions of the contending armies.

The Carlist Generals Tristany and Mora were defeated by the Republicans near Seo-De-Urgel on Sunday last, losing 400 killed and wounded. The Carlists having despaired of the capture of Puigerda, are preparing to burn the town with incendiary projectiles to-night.

The Carlists under Alvorez have defeated and driven off a column of General Loma, who was attempting to throw provisions into Vittori.

The Morning Post says Senor Rascon, Spanish Minister at Berlin, delivered his credentials to the Emperor William, on the 2d.

The newly accredited Ministers of Spain at London, Brussels and the Hague, will also present their credentials in a few days.

A dispatch from Madrid to the Times, says that the Cabinet crisis continues. Senor Cotoneur, President of the Council, persists in his resignation. General Blanco and other leaders of the northern army have accompanied General Zabala to Madrid.

The credentials of the newly appointed Spanish Ambassador make no mention of the Republic.

The Carlists are entrenching themselves around Bilboa. The damage done by the bombardment of Puigarda was insignificant.

Other telegrams have been received from Madrid announcing that the recruiting of troops for the army in Cuba is rapidly going on, and that the Government understands the pressing need of reinforcements to carry on the winter campaign.

The Gazette states that the Carlists have made three attacks on Castraverdiales. The garrison made a vigorous defense, and in each case the besiegers were repulsed.

According to Carlist advices, desperate fighting has been going on for three days between Costello and Pueblo in Catelonia, and the Republican losses are heavy.

General Dominguez has arrived at Puigarda after defeating the Carlists under Zabala. The Republicans suffered heavily and the town is crowded with wounded. The Carlists were attacked while retreating from Puigarda and lost 700 killed and wounded.

Belgium.

By the explosion of a coal mine at Dour, on the 2d, seven lives were lost. Five miners were rescued badly injured.

The Spanish Minister to Belgium has presented his credentials.

At Freiburg, September 6th, the Congress of Old Catholics met, Dr. Schulte presiding. One hundred and thirty delegates attended the opening session. The United States were represented by Chaucey Langdon. The President announced that Dr. Hollinger had summoned a conference of the Evangelical, Greek and Anglican clergy at Bonn on the 14th inst.

Cuba.

Dockray has been brought from Puerto Principe to Fort Cabanio; where he will remain until sent to Spain.

A letter dated Havana, August 28th, says that on the 19th ult., an order was given to put Frederick Dockeray on the chain gang, which was accordingly done. He was, however, spared the indignity of being sent to work with the rest of the chain gang. All communication with friends in Puerto Principe was denied him, and on the 26th he was shipped from Neuvitas for Havana, where he arrived August 28th, and was at once sent to Cabanas Fortress. No one had any communication with him up to the time the letter was written.

Captain General Concha, of Cuba, issued a decree on the 3d, to go into effect at once, requiring that hereafter all land taxes be paid entirely in specie.

A letter from Havana dated August 19th, says that business of every description is very unsettled and scarcely anything doing, owing to the extreme fluctuations of gold.

Frederick Dockeray is to be sent to Spain by a Spanish mail steamer, through the intercession of Mr. Hall, Consul-General of the United States. Dockeray will be treated as a cabin passenger, will be without irons, and have the liberty of the whole ship.

The Brig Castalia, from Havana, came in sight of the station at Cape Henry last Thursday afternoon, and reported her captain and several of the crew dead from yellow fever, and nearly all the remainder of the crew prostrated with the same disease. The Signal Sergeant telegraphed to Norfolk for assistance, and the pilot boat Calvert went out and conveyed her to a safe anchorage between Horse Shoe and Lynn Haven buoys to await medical aid.

Havana letters say that great indignation has been expressed in political circles here, at the cession of Puerto Rico to Germany, and a telegram has been received from Madrid denying the correctness of the rumor. Spain is not willing to yield a single rod of her territory in the West Indies, and the Spaniards here declare that they will die first.

Yucatan.

The Bishop of Yucatan has issued an order excommunicating all Catholics who contract civil marriages.

India.

Favorable rains have fallen during the past week, and crop prospects are fair or excellent everywhere, except in the Hoogly District. The Government is in hopes of being able to close its relief operations in fifteen districts by October next. Other districts will still require help for an indefinite period.

China.

A dispatch from Shanghai reports that the difficulty between China and Japan in regard to Formosa has been settled.

South America

At Rio Janiero, Sept. 5, the Chamber of Deputies have unanimously rejected a proposition of the Ultra Montane member for the impeachment of the Ministry for treason and conspiracy against religion and the State, and adjourned until the 12th, when the session will be prorogued.

The Indians.

Agent Williams, of the Kickapoo tribe, has applied to the State of Kansas for a military escort to bring the Kickapoos, who are mainly women and children, up from the Indian Territory to the Kansas line, and protect them from the Little Osages, who have visited the Agency with hostile intent and expressed their determination to kill every white man in the Territory. Governor Osborn has, through Adjutant General Morris, tendered the use of the militia to Gen. Pope for such escort, and they will be ordered to Topeka if the Department Commander desires it. Great alarm exists along the southern line contiguous to the Osage Reservation, and the militia are being concentrated in that locality.

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

Attorney-General Williams Issues some Orders—Letter from the President—Proclamation by Governor Kellogg of Louisiana.

As a result of the conference held at the War Department at Washington, on the 3d, the following was issued in the afternoon:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1874.

SIR,—Outrages of various descriptions, and in some cases atrocious murders, have been committed in your district by bodies of armed men, sometimes in disguise, and with the view, it is believed, of overawing and intimidating peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and depriving them of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Your attention is directed to an act of Congress passed April 9th, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish means for their vindication;" and to another passed April 12, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes;" also, to one passed May 6, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," which with their amendments make these deeds of violence and blood within the jurisdiction of the General Government. I consider it my duty, in view of these circumstances, to proceed with all possible energy and dispatch to detect, expose, arrest and punish the perpetrators of these crimes, and to that end you are to spare no effort or necessary expense. The troops of the United States will be stationed at different and convenient points in your district for the purpose of giving you all needful aid in the discharge of your official duties. You understand, of course, that no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action not in violation of law, but protection to all classes of citizens, white or colored, in the free exercise of the elective franchise, and the enjoyment of the other rights and privileges which they are entitled to under the Constitution and laws, as citizens of the United States. These instructions are issued by the authority of the President and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

The above was addressed to the United States Marshals and Attorneys, and is prepared with the approval and endorsement of the President, to whom the substantial points were submitted during the visit of the Attorney General to Long Branch.

The following letter was received at the Capitol on Thursday.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 2.

To Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

The recent atrocities in the South, particularly in Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina, shows disregard for law, civil rights and personal protection that ought not to be tolerated in any civilized government. It looks as if unless speedily checked matters must become worse, until life and property there will receive no protection from local authorities until it becomes powerless. Under such circumstances it is the duty of the Government to give all the aid for the protection of life legally authorized. To this end I wish that you would consult the Attorney General, who is well informed as to the outrages already committed, and the localities where the greatest danger lies and so order troops as to be available in case of necessity. All proceedings for the protection of the South will be under the Law Department of the Government, and will be directed by the Attorney General, in accordance with the provisions of the Enforcement act. No instruction need therefore be given to troops ordered into the Southern States, except as they may be transmitted from time to time on the advice of the Attorney General."

U. S. GRANT.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. KELLOGG.

Governor Kellogg has issued a proclamation placing a reward of $5,000 on all the persons implicated in the Coushatta affair, and accompanied his proclamation by the following:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having felt it my duty to issue my proclamation, offering a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers in the Coushatta outrage and to the end that the law-abiding citizens of the State may fully comprehend the magnitude of the crime committed and be induced to render more active assistance to the officers of the law, I thought proper to make the following statement, these facts being gathered from reliable information received by the Executive Department: On the 28th day of August, 1874, a body of persons, belonging to a semi-military organization, known as the White League of Louisiana, assembled in the town of Coushatta, Parish of Red River, in this State, for the purpose of compelling by force of arms, the State officers of that Parish to resign their positions. These officers were men of good character, most of them largely interested in planting and mercantile pursuits. They held positions with full consent of a large majority of the legal voters of the Parish; this being a heavy Republican Parish, as admitted by the Fusion Boards. The only known objection to them was that they were of Republican principles. Frank Edgerton, the duly qualified Sheriff of the Parish, in strict compliance with the laws of this States and of the United States, summoned a *posse comitatus* of citizens, white and colored, to assist him in protecting the Parish officers in the exercise of their undoubted rights and duties from the threatened unlawful violence of the White Leagues. This posse, consisting of sixty-five men, were overpowered by a superior force assembled from the adjacent Parishes, and finally, after several colored and white men had been killed, surrendered themselves prisoners, with the explicit guarantee that their lives would be spared if the more prominent Republicans would agree to leave the Parish, and if those holding office would resign their positions. The stipulations though unlawfully exacted were complied with on the part of the Republican officials who were then locked up for the night. The following named persons are among those so surrendered and resigning: Homer J. Twitchwell, planter and tax-collector of Red River, and Deputy United States Postmaster in charge of the postoffice at Coushatta. Robert A. Dewes, Supervisor of Registration, De Soto Parish; Clark Holland, Merchant and Supervisor of Registration of Red River Parish; W. F. Howell, Parish Attorney and United States Commissioner; Frank S. Edgerton, Sheriff of Red River Parish; M. C. Willis, Merchant and Justice of the Peace. On the following morning, (Sunday) 30th of August, these persons were bound together, two and two, and conducted by an armed guard to the McFarland plantation, just over the Parish line of Red River within the boundaries of the Bossier Parish, about forty miles east of the Texas line. Here they were set upon and deliberately murdered in cold blood. On the night preceding the murder a body of 40 members of the White League, of Coldet Parish, mounted and armed, left the city of Shreveport, and were seen riding in the direction of the place where the murder was subsequently committed. Their bodies were buried where they fell, without an inquest or any formality whatever.

W. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

The Vermont Election.

The returns still come in slowly, but enough is known to indicate the election of Judge Peck, Republican, Governor, by the usual Vermont majority, after allowing for a lighter vote. The House will be overwhelming Republican, and the Senate nearly unanimously the same way. One hundred and ten towns return 81 Republicans to the Legislature to 24 Democrats, there being no choice in five. The vote for Governor in 113 towns stands Peck, 20,004; Bingham, 8,501. In 1872 the vote in the same towns was, Converse, 24,636; Heaton, Democrat, 10,513.

The contest in the second Congressional District has been a very hot one and results in the defeat of Poland. The bolters mainly supported the Hon. D. C. Dennison, of Royalton, in Windsor county, but their advice to their followers was to vote for anybody to draw votes from Poland. The exact result of the ballot of yesterday, as far as heard from in 42 towns out of 80, is as follows: Poland, 3,852; Dennison, 5,251; Davenport, 1,390; scattering, 584. In 1872, the vote in the same towns stood: Poland, 7,583; Steele (Bolter) 2,130; Davenport, (Democrat) 1,872; scattering, 245. The vote for Poland has fallen off 3,744, or one half since 1872, and Dennison's vote compared to that of Steele has gained 3,121. In 1872, Poland led Steele in these towns 5,236 and this year Dennison leads Poland 1,399.

The Markets.

Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Cotton is steady at 16⅞c for middling uplands. Flour is steady and in moderate demand; receipts 14,000 bbls; sales 13,000 bbls; prices unchanged. Wheat is steady and in moderate inquiry; receipts 178,000 bush; sales 86,000; 119@118c for No 2 Chicago; 120@124c for No 2 Milwaukee; 125@131c for No 1 spring; 118@124c for new winter red western. Rye is quiet. Corn is a shade firmer; receipts 66,000 bu; sales 56,000 bu; 90c for western mixed in store; 91c for do afloat. Barley is nominal. Oats firmer; receipts 26,000 bush; sales 34,000; 60@62c for new mixed western; 61@64c for do white. Pork is quiet at $22 50 for new mess. Cut Meats are quiet. Beef nominal for western. Lard firm; 14 9-16@14⅝c for steam. Whiskey—107c. Sugar is firm. Petroleum—5c for crude and 11 9-16c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 8th.—Flour—The market has been quiet and without material change. We quote: Fine $4 50@4 00; superfine $4 00@5 00; extra $5 75@6 00; double extra and fancy $7@7 50; rye $5@5 50. Wheat—The market has been active and flighty until yesterday, when it was very dull, spot Amber going at 103½c. No. 2 Amber changed hands at 104c. For Extra White Michigan 120c was paid. No. 1 White Michigan was offered at 115c, with 113c bid; no sales. No. 1 White Wabash was not on the market; No. 2 was held at 120c, without bids. No. 1 Red was offered at 114c, but there were no takers, buyers offering 113½c. No. 2 Red Wabash has been quite active at 108c. No. 3 Red was offered at 104c, without sales. Rejected Red sold at 86c. For No. 2 Amber Illinois 114c was paid. Corn—The Corn market has been very active, with a general advance in prices, with spot High-mixed going at 77½c, seller September 77c, seller October 75½c, and new seller December 65½c. Low-mixed Corn has been moderately active at 74½c. No Grade has been in fair demand at 76½c. For Yellow Corn 78c was paid. Damaged and White Corn did not sell. The market for Oats was quite animated, and the prices paid have been better than they were last week. No. 1 went at 49c, No. 2 at 47½c, seller September same figure. Michigan Oats were obtained at 47½c. Mill Feed has been very quiet. We quote Bran at $17 00 per ton; shorts at $11 00; fine middlings $25 00. Corn meal a shade higher at $28 00. Chop feed at $32 00. Pork steady at $24 00 for light and $25 50 for heavy mess per barrel. Hams—sales at 16c per pound; shoulders, 11½c. Lard, 16c for prime in bbls and 16½c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6½c for beef and 6c for mutton per lb. Butter—28c for fresh roll, 26@27c for fresh in kegs and 18@20c for common ℔ lb. Potatoes—Neshannocs 40@50c; Long Pink Eyes, 40@45c; Mercers and Carters, 40c; peach blows, 45@50c; Early Rose, 50c, and 40c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 11@12c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 200c for large white; 225c for small white; 250c for Navy white, per bushel. Peas, 140c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 14@15c; dressed chickens, 12c per per lb. Whisky, 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $14@15; Cull Boards, $10@11; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $5.25; Lath, $2.75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50; Culls, $20@23; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@26; Ash lumber, $22; Butternut, $30@$45; Walnut flooring, $45; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—Wheat dull and easier; extra 121c; No 1 115½c; No 2 113c; No 1 amber 109c. Corn nominal. Oats firm; No 1 mixed 46½c. Freights unchanged.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Wheat inactive; sales late on Saturday of old No 2 Milwaukee Club at 113c. Corn active; sales 200,000 bu at 80c for No 2 mixed western spot. Oats, market bare. Freights—Wheat 9c, corn 8c.

CLEVELAND, September 5.—Wheat firm: 113c for No 1 red and 110c for No 2 do. Corn steady and firm; high-mixed, 80c; low-mixed, 79; ears on track, 76c. Oats in good demand; No 1 State, 48c; No 2 do, 45c; white, 49c. Petroleum—standard white in car lots, 9½c; Ohio State test to 150 degrees, 11½@11½. Receipts, 1200 what, 5000 bu corn.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 3 fall $1 05½@1 06; No 2 do, $1 15@1 15½c. Corn firmer at 73c. Oats firm at 47c. Barley better; No. 1 spring 110@115c. Rye higher at 87½@90c. Whiskey steady at $1. Pork firm at $24. Bacon higher at 10½@14½@14½@15@15½c. Lard firm; refined 13½c. Hogs dull; stockers $4@4 75; Yorkers and bacon $6@6 65; butchers $7@7 50; partial receipts 3,000; shipments 6,530.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—Flour steady. Wheat unsettled and firm at 94½c cash; 93⅞ Sept.; 93c for Oct. Corn firm and higher at 72½c cash; 72½c September. Oats firm and higher at 44c cash; 43½c Sept. Barley firm and higher at 93@97c. Whiskey nominal; city brands 100c bid. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork sold at $23; $23 25 seller Sept. Nothing done in Lard or meats. Hogs steady and firm at $5 50@7 50 for inferior to good; receipts, 5,000 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5—Flour quiet; Ohio and Indiana, $5 50@6 25. Wheat firmer; red, 120@124c; amber, 128@130c; white, 135c. Rye steady at 95c. Corn active; western mixed, 89@90c. Oats active; mixed, 75c. Petroleum easier; refined, 11⅜@11¼c; crude steady at 8¼@8½c in barrels. Whiskey, 106c. Butter firm; western choice, 24@27c; do fair to good, 23@21c; common, 20@31c. Cheese quiet but firm; western reserve prime, 12½@13½c. Eggs quiet and steady; western, 21@23c.

BALTIMORE, September 5.—Flour dull and steady; Howard street and western superfine, $4 00@4 75; western extra, $5 00@5 50. Wheat quiet and steady; No 1 red western, 122@123c; No 2 do, 119@120c; rejected do, 108@110c; amber western, 120@125c; white western, 120@130c. Corn, mixed western strong and higher at 88c. Oats scarce and higher; western mixed, 55@58c. Rye steady at 87@95c. Hay unchanged at $21@25. Provisions—Mess Pork dull and nominal at $23 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 9½@9¾c; clear rib sides, 12½c. Bacon, good jobbing demand; shoulders, 10@10½c; clear rib sides, 14½@14½c. Hams dull; sugar cured, 14@16c. Lard quiet; refined, 15c for western. Butter firm; choice western, 25@26c. Coffee dull and nominal; fair to prime Rio, in cargoes, 17@19c. Petroleum—crude, 4½@5. Whiskey firm at 105c.

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The demand for Wool the past week has been active. The sales of domestic foot up upwards of 2,000,000 lbs, of which 1,600,000 lbs were washed and unwashed fleeces, including a round lot of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, all at very full prices. Manufacturers have taken round lots without hesitation at current rates; good speculative demand. There has been no advance in prices since last week, but buyers pay extreme current rates. Michigan fleeces cannot be purchased to any extent, except at an advance of 1@2c on current rates of a few weeks ago. This description attracts considerable attention; 18,000 lbs have been sold, principally at 50@55c. This is the largest amount of Michigan wool ever sold in one week in this market. Sales during the week include Ohio and Michigan fleeces at 48@55c; Western, Wisconsin and other fleeces, 45@55c; washed delaine and combing fleeces, 56@62c; unwashed delaine and combing, 42@45c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Wool buoyant and unchanged. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 52½@55c; extra, 52@53½c; medium, 52@54c; coarse, 45@48c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 46@50c; medium, 50@52c; coarse, 45@47c; combing washed, 60@65c; combing unwashed, 40@44c; Canada combing, 60@62c; fine unwashed, 32@35c; coarse and medium unwashed, 36@39c; tub washed, 52@55c; extra and merino pulled, 40@45c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 40@45c; lambs', 38@46; Colorado washed, 25@30c; Colorado unwashed, 22½@25c.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7—Beef cattle—Market firmer, improved demand; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7 25@7 75; fair to good, $6 50@7 00; common, $4 00@5 00 ℔ cwt. Sheep unchanged at $4 50@6 00. Hogs firmer at $9 50@10 00. Sales 3,500 beeves; 15,000 sheep; 5,000 hogs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head. The market was fairly active; prices steady; through Texans, $2 25@3 50; corn-fed, $3 00@4 40, fair to choice natives, $5 00@6 00; shipments 1,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head. The market was fairly active and steady; common to medium, $6 00@6 75; good, $7 00@7 50; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head. The market was quiet and steady at $2 50@4 50 for common to choice.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 7.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 2,040 head, making the total supply for the week 6,979 head. The arrivals since last report were all through cattle, except 25 cars, of which 20 cars are yet in the yards. No buyers on hand, so no business from which to form any quotations. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,950 head, making the total supply for the week 14,[illegible] head. Philadelphia, $8 50; Yorkers, $7 00@7 10. Sheep—Receipts to-day, [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week 18,[illegible] head. Best, $4 75@5 00; common, [illegible].

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week 10,340 head, against 9,750 head the same time last week. The market was dull and closed weak at a decline of [illegible] ℔ lb for poor to prime native steers; Texan cattle not so plenty and strong and better. The extreme range for native steers in lots was [illegible]; Texans, [illegible], to dress 54 lbs to 56 lbs. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 10,350 head, making the total supply for the week [illegible] head, against [illegible] head the same time last week. Trade fair at unchanged prices, or [illegible] for lambs and [illegible] ℔ lb for sheep. [illegible] good lots of sheep are selling at [illegible] and good lambs at [illegible]. Hogs—Receipts to-day, [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week [illegible] head, against [illegible] head the same time last week. A few rough live hogs sold at [illegible]; good western corn-fed quoted at [illegible]. Dressed dull and weaker at [illegible] for grass-fed and [illegible] for corn-fed.